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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

losing Hours of Adjourned Session.

emporary Victory of the Impeachers.

orace Greeley Nominated to the Austrian Mission.

Nominations Laid Over and Rejected.

ocket-Veto of the Bill Allowing Negroes to Sit as Jurors.

djournment of Both Houses to November 21st.

pecial Dispatch to Commercial.
Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned at half past four this afternoon, to the 21st of November next. There was a slim attendance in each House to-day, which fact, in the lower branch, gave the friends of impeachment an opportunity to accomplish something. After a spicy debate between Messrs. Wilson, Williams and Woodridge, a resolution was offered requiring the Judiciary Committee to submit the testimony taken on impeachment forthwith to the House. The vote was 57 to 45, and the absence of the Democrats, together with a number of Republicans, gave the impeachers a decided victory. The result, however, surprised very one, and created no little sensation about the capitol. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Judiciary, immediately summoned the members of the Committee to their room, where the evidence was gathered, some of it being in large printed volumes and other portions in large piles of manuscript. The Committee held a brief meeting, and hurriedly brought the evidence in the hall. It then wanted but a short time of the hour for final adjournment and seemingly by a concerted movement on the part of those opposed to having the testimony submitted, the floor was occupied until the Speaker's hammer fell announcing the close of the session. The Committee, therefore, had no opportunity to comply with the order of the House, and the evidence was carried back by armsfull to the committee room. This sharp practice was not discerned in time, either by the committee or its opponents, for no one seemed to doubt that every moment would bring the presentation of the important documents *pro forma* from the Speaker's table. The members of the committee had even commenced to give the representatives of the press such portions of the evidence as had been printed, and there were lively times among them as they rushed around calling in the copies they had furnished. In some cases the copies were reluctantly returned, but the committee feel assured that none of the evidence has leaked out. The result seems to be that no report of the evidence will now be made until the meeting of the House the last of next November.

The Austrian Mission.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Horace Greeley, as Minister to Austria. It was taken up, and would have been confirmed, had not a single objection made by Tipton, of Nebraska, carried it over under the rule until the next day of the session, which in this instance is next November. Mr. Tipton said he would consent to confirm no man who would go bail for Jeff. Davis. No objection came from any other quarter.

Nominations Laid Over and Rejected.

Chas. N. Stilwell, ex-Congressman from Indiana, was nominated as Minister to Venezuela, but was laid over until next session without definite action. Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, as Minister to Mexico, and Marcus Otenburg as Secretary of Legation to the same, were both rejected. Col. Loomis, of Michigan, formerly of Loomis' battery, was nominated as Minister to Hayti, and was laid over. Ward H. Lamon, formerly Lincoln's law partner, was rejected as Consul General to Havana.

Close Voting.

The Senate came very near upsetting the concurrent resolution proposed for final adjournment a few moments before the time fixed for it had arrived. The voting was so close that Senators Fessenden and Patterson were summoned from the train, on which they were leaving, to return to the Senate and vote in order that the motion to prolong the session should be rejected. This is a fair specimen of the close voting throughout the day caused by members leaving yesterday and to-day for home.

Negro Jurors.

The President has pocketed the bill providing for negro jurors in this District. It fails to become a law.

Homewards Bound.

Senators and members have left for home in large numbers to-night, especially those belonging North and East. The Western men cannot go until to-morrow evening.

The Cincinnati Assessorship.

The President sent to the Senate late this afternoon the nomination of Joseph P. Santmeyer, for Assessor of the First District of Cincinnati, but he was rejected. The Secretary of the Treasury urged another application, but the President insisted on Santmeyer.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. HARLAN moved to take up House bill for the regulation of the election of officers for Washington City.

A point of order was raised that the consideration of this bill was in violation of the rule adopted at the commencement of the session, and it was decided the bill could not be taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the Clerk be instructed to return the adjournment resolution, which had been communicated to the House. He noticed that the Senators who voted for the resolution were the same who voted last spring against any extra session. In the course of his remarks he referred to Mr. Fessenden as a conservative Senator from Maine, who in April last had so much confidence in the President as to believe he would call Congress together if necessary. The President in his rebel message had said substantially he would not enforce the Reconstruction acts of Congress. He hoped Congress would not adjourn until it had provided for meeting again at an early day.

After further remarks he said there was a sort of hybrid concern in the Senate known as Conservative Republicanism. Like all other hybrids it was incapable of reproduction. It originated in 1862 under Wm. H. Seward, Thurlow Weed and a few copperheads and northern rebels. In 1865 it again raised its head in an attempt to unite the Republicans and rebels. The highway of Conservative Republicanism was as clearly marked with gravestones as the highway to California was marked with the carcasses and bones of dead mules. The people had not yet done erecting tombstones. Some of the large cities were Conservative, but of the people of the United States nine-tenth were sound Radicals.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that the Senator's speech was evidently intended as an attack on himself. I have been aware for some time that the Senator, and some other Senators had signed deliberately, if they could, to injure my standing and position as much as might be done in the party to which I have the honor to belong. This is not the first attack made on me by that Senator and his friends. I am aware that the Senator, and he is not the only one, has taken pains privately to represent me unfavorably, because I do not agree with them in their notions with reference to the conduct of public affairs. It has not been confined to his body and the other house, but has even gone into the reporter's offices. Others have been denounced in the same way. Divers and sundry charges have gone in the same way, but my notion is that the reputation of a public man will take care of itself, and when he does right the public will so determine.

Mr. FESSENDEN then alluded to the attack in a Detroit paper, where Mr. Chandler resides, and in which he was denounced as opposing impeachment because he had so many friends and relatives in offices. He had two brothers in office, neither of whom had been appointed at his request or by his solicitation or suggestion. He had been twitted with the fact that his sons were Generals in the army. God gave him four sons, three of them volunteers. The other volunteered but his health broke down and he was obliged to ret urn home. His youngest son fell in battle. Another had his arm shattered and leg shot, the third was not wounded, he never asked the appointment of one of them to any position in the army. They got their own recommendations from their superior officer, and were promoted through his exertions. They are now out of service entirely. As for himself he had no fear whatever of a radical examination of his course here in the Senate and out of it, upon this question or on any other. He would leave his public character to take care of itself. If he had the slightest idea that the Senator from Michigan could say anything to effect it before it, he should look upon himself with contempt.

In conclusion, Mr. Fessenden said the time had come when there was a very serious difference of opinion in Congress upon this very important question. He considered on that question it was not proper for Senators to express an opinion, or even form one. His idea was, that men who might be called to act as judges should keep themselves from anything that might be supposed to influence their opinion in advance with regard to this great question. As a matter of policy, as a matter of good sense, he had not withheld his opinions from his friends, and perhaps that opinion was well known to the Senate; but should the question come before the Senate, he trusted he should be able to meet it calmly and vote upon it fairly, whether with the majority or the minority.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Senator had brought up his family and exhibited it in the Senate. He (Chandler) had never alluded to that family record at all. He had never seen the article to which Mr. Fessenden alluded as appearing in a Detroit paper. He had attacked Mr. Fessenden on his public record, and his public declarations on his public floor. It was known not only to the Senate, but to the country, that the Senator from Maine had stood here month after month, week after week, the defender of Andrew Johnson and his Cabinet.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I have to say but a single word. In saying that, the Senator from Michigan says what is not true.

Mr. CHANDLER—Was it not a defense of the President to say he would call an extra session of Congress?

Mr. FESSENDEN—No, sir.

Mr. CHANDLER—Then I don't understand the meaning of the English language. He stood here as the defender of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury day after day, week after week. I care nothing about him nor his family. I care not how many men he has in office, or how many out of office. It is a matter too small to allude to in this body. His public record, his utterances on this floor, his votes, I have a right to comment on. When he talks about confidence for me, I fall back his contempt with scorn. I have a record as well as he, and I am as proud of it as he. I have nothing on that record to apologize for or explain in my votes or utterances for ten years, and I have never seen any reason to change them or review them.

Mr. SUMNER offered a series of resolutions declaring the privilege of debate in the Senate with regard to civil officers liable to impeachment. Laid on the table.

An executive session was held; while therein the Senate insisted on its amendment to the adjournment resolution, and asked a conference with the House.

On reopening the doors, Mr. RAMSEY offered a mileage bill for the extra session. Objection was made.

The Clerk of the House announced that it agreed to a Conference Committee on adjournment, which was also agreed to by the Senate, yeas 17, nays 14.

A committee was appointed to notify the President that Congress was ready to adjourn.

A message was received from the President announcing that he had signed the resolution passed by both Houses, and that the bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes, and the bill to carry out the treaty with Venezuela.

Mr. NYE moved to reconsider the vote adopting the Conference report. Lost, 13 against 19.

Mr. SUMNER inquired if the President was going to return the bill to establish equal rights in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CONKLING said he had been informed that the President had no more bills which he intended to return.

After another executive session, the Senate adjourned till the 21st of November.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolution for printing 3,500 copies of certain chapters of the report of Captain, now Major General, A. A. Humphreys, on the physics and hydrography of the Mississippi river, and 2,000 copies of the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear Admiral Goldsborough, was adopted.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill to provide for carrying into effect the convention with Venezuela for the adjustment of claims of United States citizens. It was passed.

Mr. BANKS presented a communication from the Secretary of State in reply to Mr. Robiason's resolution asking information in reference to citizens of the United States tried and convicted in Ireland for words spoken or acts done in the United States, and transmitting the statement of the Examiner of Claims. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to establish peace with certain Indian tribes.

On motion of Mr. WINDOM, his own name as one of the Commissioners was struck out, and Mr. Tappan substituted.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. WINDOM, by striking out the second and third sections, and inserting in lieu the following: "That said commissioners are required to examine and select a district or districts of country having sufficient area to receive all the Indian tribes now occupying territory east of the Rocky Mountains, not now peacefully residing on permanent reservations under treaty, to which the Government has the right of occupation, or to which said commissioners can obtain the right of occupation, in which district or districts there shall be sufficient tillable or grazing land to enable said tribes to support themselves by agricultural and pastoral pursuits; but such district or districts when so selected and the selection approved by Congress, shall be and remain permanent homes for said Indian tribes to be located thereon, and no person not a member of said tribes shall be permitted to enter thereon without permission of the tribes interested, except officers and employees of the United States: *Provided*, That the district or districts shall be so located as not to interfere with travel on the highways located by authority of the United States, nor with the route of the Northern Pacific railroad, the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, nor the proposed route of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad by way of Albuquerque."

The bill was then passed.

On motion on Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, the Judiciary Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers in the investigation as to whether Kentucky and Delaware have governments republican in form; also, to appoint sub-committees with power to administer oaths.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the Clerk of the House was directed to present to the Secretary of State the acts passed yesterday over the President's veto.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, leave was given to members who have prepared or may prepare speeches on the veto of the Reconstruction bill to have such speeches printed in the *Globe*.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Senate's amendment to House concurrent resolution about adjournment.

Mr. PIKE moved the House adhere to its action.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE moved to concur in the Senate amendment. Rejected, yeas 32, nays 72.

Mr. PIKE'S motion to adhere was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a preamble and resolution reciting that Lafayette C. Baker had been on the 3d of July duly summoned to appear and testify before the Judiciary Committee in reference to certain allegations against the President, and neglected to appear before the Committee, and directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms commanding him to take Baker into custody and that he when brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of authority of the House. Adopted.

Mr. LOGAN moved to reconsider the vote permitting members who did not deliver speeches on the veto messages to have the speeches printed in the *Globe*. He denounced such a practice, and showed how it might be abused.

Messrs. Baker, Baldwin, Schofield and Schenck expressed similar views, and Mr. Marshall excused the custom on the ground that under the previous question nine-tenths of the members were precluded from taking part in the debate.

After explanation by the SPEAKER, the vote for reconsideration of the original motion was tabled.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in reply to a House resolution as to the publication of Cabinet proceedings in reference to the interpretation of the reconstruction law. It was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the location of all the Indian tribes of the United States.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE defended his course on the impeachment question.

Mr. WILLIAMS reiterated his views in favor of impeachment.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, affirmed his belief that the investigation should be conducted with all the principles of the rules of law, and declared that no belief entertained as to the political importance of forcing this impeachment question on the country, regardless of any other question, could turn him aside from the course which he had to take, which the law required him to take.

Mr. BUTLER expressed the hope that the report would be made some time before his death.

Mr. WILSON said the gentleman from Massachusetts was a very restless man, who wanted to have everything in his own way, but he ought to recollect there were other men in the world besides himself, and they could not all look on questions exactly as he did. He was willing to report the testimony to the House as soon as the testimony could hardly be a proper proceeding to throw out to the newspapers and politicians of the country, for comment on which the House was to act in the future—on which the House was to act in the future—on which the testimony examined, criticised, picked at, in this way and that way, before the House was ready to tak it up for action. He was freer to say he found in the investigation and in the facts before the House, before the investigation commenced, abundant evidence to show that every one ought to vote against and condemn him. He by no means apologized for or justified the President's course. It was reprehensible. There was in the case a state of facts developed before the investigation closed as would authorize a report by the whole committee in favor of proceeding against the President, but asked the gentleman to draw it out by peace-meal. Let it come in its regular way.

A resolution was offered by Mr. LOGAN and amended by Mr. SCHENCK, to order the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith all testimony taken in the impeachment case. It was adopted, 57 to 45.

The Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the location of all Indian tribes of the United States on a tract of land sufficient for their necessities, under the control of some humane persons, with a view to the education of such tribes and protection in all their just rights.

The Conference Committee on the concurrent resolution for adjournment reported a resolution that both Houses adjourn at half past four this afternoon until Thursday the 21st of November. Agreed to, 71 against 40.

A Committee was appointed on the part of the House to join the Senate Committee to wait on the President.

Mr. COVODE moved to suspend the rules so that he might offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to have printed with the testimony on the impeachment case the reports of the majority and minority. The balance of the session was occupied in filibustering, and at 4:30 P. M., the SPEAKER declared the House adjourned till the 21st of November.

MEXICO.

Another Incident of the Execution.

JUAREZ INCLINED TO CLEMENCY.

Romero Urges the Contrary Course.

Maximilian's Last Letter to His Wife.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Quetaro *Esperanza* states that Minister Romero, at Washington, secured an order for the execution of Maximilian, against a strong inclination of Juarez towards clemency.

It also publishes the following letter from Maximilian to his wife:

"MY BELOVED CARLOTTA: If God permit that your health gets better, and you should read these few lines, you will learn the cruelty with which fate has stricken me since your departure for Europe. You took along with you my heart, but, my good fortune, why did I not give heed to your voice? So many untoward events, so many sudden blows, have shattered all my hopes, so that death is but a happy deliverance, not an agony to me. I shall die gloriously, like a soldier, like a king vanquished but not dishonored. If your sufferings are too great, and God should call you soon to join, I shall bless His divine hand which has weighed heavily upon us. Adieu, adieu!

"Your poor MAX."

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Thirty-Fifth Day's Proceedings.

Probable Close of the Defense To-day.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Dr. Augustus Bissell residing at 218 West Eighteenth street, New York, testified positively that he saw Surratt at the Broadway House on April 14, 1865; he fixed the date by the fact that his child died on that day. Witness was examined and cross-examined at length. During the cross-examination he stated that he did not prescribe for any particular class of disease; always made the practice of medicine a secondary affair; has always speculated, making a dollar wherever he could in a legitimate way; had his attention called to prisoner by his peculiar dress; looked frequently at him; witness came and sat down near him; witness had some conversation with the prisoner, which he narrated; never saw him again until to-day, saw him in jail; at once recognized him. The testimony of the witnesses from Elmira first called my attention particularly to the case; have received nothing for testifying in the case, and expect nothing but my expenses.

John C. Bartlett testified: There were no pickets beyond the bridge at T. B. on the 14th of April, 1865.

Mr. Bradley denied that there was any truth in the story that he had offered witness Hobart $1,500 to induce him to testify to a different state of facts than have been sworn to. He promised Mr. Hobart nothing.

Mr. Pierrepoint said such publication had not been instigated or brought about in any way by the prosecution.

Isaac H. Surratt testified to the prisoner's age.

John J. Reeve was recalled and testified by reference to his book that Surratt was in his shop in Montreal on the 7th of April, 1865, and had his measure taken; the Garibaldi was delivered on the 9th.

The defense asked time to produce another witness, Father Boucher, and it was arranged that he be examined on Monday. Mr. Merritts of Montreal. If not, the prosecution shall put in rebutting testimony, and the defense be considered closed.

Mr. Pierrepoint has willingness to submit the case without argument, and Mr. Pierrepont said he could tell about that when all the testimony was in.

Adjourned till Monday.

COLFAX.

Speech in Response to a Serenade.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Speaker Colfax, in the course of a speech in reply to a serenade last night, said: "The people, surprised at the decision of the President and Attorney General, appealed to Congress, in which they placed such deserved confidence, to reassemble, and from Maine to California they came hither to resume their legislative authority, and to declare the meaning of their legislation that no legal sophistries of any Attorney General could mystify it. Vetoed again they repassed it by a vote of four to one, and it has gone on the statute book as one of the laws which the President, by his Constitution, must take care to have faithfully executed. Some of know condemn Congress for having done too much in its past legislation, and some for having done too little; but I think it has struck the golden means. Firm and fearless, but not rash—without undue excitement, inflexible and yet wise. The President in his veto denounces this military despotism, as he calls it, and declares Congress has subjected the South to a tyranny most intolerable. We have heard these charges of military despotism before during the war, from the party which so bitterly opposed his election three years ago. Every act tending to strength on the government, such as the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, trials by court martial, and so forth, was denounced as a military despotism; but the people rendered their verdict and it could not be reversed. Instead of tyranny, the keynote of Congressional policy is protection to all, and the vindication and triumph of loyalty; and, God keeping us, we shall stand by it until it is crowned with triumph.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1867.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A boiler in the boiler works of Clapp & Jones, Water street, exploded yesterday, severely injuring two men and five boys—Mr. Clapp, one of the firm, Jacob Reed, Morris O'Keefe, John Davy, Charles A. Lahres, Charles Ackerman and Joseph Fox.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD

Has called upon the Recorder of the Husting Court at Richmond for an explanation of proceedings in his Court which were clearly of a character partial to the Confederates.

REGISTRATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: Gen. Sheridan has issued an order closing registration on the 31st of July.

GEN. BRAGG SNUBBED.

Gen. Braxton Bragg, Superintendent of the New Orleans Water Works, charges Gen. Sheridan's appointees in the street commission with a waste of water in cleaning the streets, and threatens prosecution. The Commissioner replies that more water is used than necessary, and reports that a prosecution may be followed by a substitute of officers for the water works company.

MURDERED BY INDIANS.

The *Herald's* Fort Wallace special says, Custer's command reached there on the 12th and 13th of July, and found the bodies of Lieutenant Kedder and ten men of M troop, 2d cavalry, who had been sent on dispatches from Sherman to Custer. The Indians overtook them at Beaver Creek. General Custer then left Fort Wallace for Fort Riley with seventy picked men, and reached there in fifty-five hours, losing the mule killed near Downer. The Indians swarm along the route, and are more bold and determined than ever.

SAILING OF RECRUITS.

A detachment of 500 army recruits sailed for California yesterday, per steamer Rising Star.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

The Engineer of the Dismal Swamp Canal estimates, after careful surveys, that it will cost over half a million dollars to repair it.

JURY LIST ABOLISHED.

The list of jurors for the July term of the Martin county court, N. C., was challenged by one of the lawyers for not being in conformity with General Sickles's order. The whole jury list was abolished in consequence, and the court adjourned over to next term.

TEXAS.

Reign of Terror in the Red River Country---Rebel Outrages---A Church Attacked and Three Persons Killed.

GALVESTON, July 20.—Headquarters are overwhelmed with reports of outrages in the rebellious country. The colored people dare not accept appointments as registrars for fear of their lives. Judge Litemor, a prominent Texan, has resigned his appointment in the Brazeau, being afraid of his life. The Chief of Police is named Quest. The colored people flee to the woods on his approach. He was once arrested but escaped. In Sterlings, Robinson county, a colored church was assaulted and two men and one woman killed. Captain Randall, Bureau agent, raised a hundred freedmen and assaulted two of the ring-leaders.

THE INDIAN BILL.

Commissioners to Make Treaties of Peace.

If Indians Insist on War, 4,000 Volunteers to be Called Out.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1867.

The President yesterday signed the bill which had passed both Houses to establish peace with certain hostile tribes of Indians. It was thought at one time that he would withhold his signature on the ground that the act named a portion of the Commissioners. The bill was materially amended yesterday, but finally became a law in the following shape. Well informed Western men say that it will certainly lead to a peaceable solution of the Indian troubles:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint a Commission to consist of three officers of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General, who, together with N. Y. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Senator John B. Henderson, the Chairman of the Senate Indian Committee, and John B. Sanborn, and S. F. Tappan, shall have power and authority to call together chiefs and head men of such bands or tribes of Indians as are now waging war against the United States, or committing depredations upon the people thereof, to ascertain the alleged reasons for their acts of hostility, and in their discretion, under direction of the President, to make and conclude with said bands or tribes such treaty stipulation, subject to the action of the Senate, as may remove all just causes of complaint on their part, and at the same time establish security for persons and property along the lines of the railroad now being constructed to the Pacific, and other thoroughfares of travel to Western territories, and such as will most likely insure civilization for Indians, and peace and safety for whites.

SECTION 2. That said Commissioners are required to examine and select districts of country having sufficient area to receive the Indian tribes now occupying territory east of the Rocky mountains, not now peacefully residing on permanent reservations under treaty stipulations, to which Government has the right of occupation, or to which said Commissioners can obtain right of occupation, and in which district or districts there shall be sufficient tillable or grazing land to enable said tribes to support themselves by agricultural and pastoral pursuits; but such district or districts shall be selected and the selection approved by Congress, shall be and remain permanent homes for said Indians to be located thereon, and no persons not members of said tribes, shall ever be permitted to enter thereon without permission of the tribes interested, except officers and employees of the United States: *provided*, That district or districts shall be so located as not to interfere with travel on highways located by authority of the United States, nor with the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, nor the proposed route of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad by way of Albuquerque.

SECTION 3. That the following sums of money are appropriated, to be paid out of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; to enable the Secretary of the Interior to subsist such friendly Indians as have separated or may hereafter separate from hostile bands or tribes and seek the protection of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars.

SECTION 4. That the Secretary of War be required to furnish transportation, subsistence and protection to the Commissioners herein named during the discharge of their duties.

SECTION 5. That if said Commissioners fail to secure the Indians to remove to the reservations and fail to secure peace, then the Secretary of War, under direction of the President, is hereby authorized to accept the services of mounted volunteers from the Governors of the several States and Territories, not exceeding companies and battalions, not exceeding four thousand men in number, and for such terms of service as in his judgment may be necessary for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

SECTION 6. That all volunteers so accepted shall be placed upon the same footing in respect to pay, clothing, subsistence and equipment as troops in the regular army.

SECTION 7. That said Commissioners report their doings under this act to the President, including any such treaties, and all correspondence, as well as evidence by them taken.

BY MAILS.

The Traitor Lopez Degraded---Glut of Money in the London Market---Prussian Finances---Latest Advices from Crete---The Insurgents Said to Have Given Up Their Arms---Barbarity of the Turks, Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamships Edinburg, from Liverpool on the 6th, and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool on the 10th via Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived this morning.

The Viceroy of Egypt was entertained at a grand banquet on the 10th by Earl Derby.

The Queen of Prussia had arrived at Paris.

The Mexican traitor Lopez has been degraded from the Legion of Honor.

The Corps Legislatif has passed a bill for a credit of one hundred and fifty-eight millions francs, including the additional twenty-seven millions for Algeria and one may read in the papers the successive advertisements of a score of sewing-machine companies confidently appealing to the sentence of the same tribunal to show their superiority, as the only one that is ahead of all competitors. It is somewhat bewildering to outsiders, but we may at any rate congratulate ourselves that in these two most important branches of art and industry the latest strife is utterly interneine. However we may wrangle over the palm among ourselves, it is put beyond cavil that on these points the old world can only learn from the new. And it is especially flattering to our national vanity that we should have been able to furnish two samples of American pianos, which, while surpassing, *longo intervalo*, the best work of the most renowned European makers should be nearly equal in merit as to puzzle their very manufacturers to decide which is best. It almost tempts one to look forward to a day when America shall furnish Europe with music as well as instruments.

M. G. NAPHEGYI writes to the New York *World* denying that the landing of Santa Anna at Sisal was voluntary on his part. He says when the Virginia left Vera Cruz, Santa Anna supposed she was going to Havana; when informed otherwise, he offered to pay the $2,000 which the Captain said the freight he was going to Sisal for was worth, but not having the money with him the Captain would not comply. He went—the rest is known.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN FRANCE.

Fears of an Approaching War.

Review of Volunteers in England.

Cretans Preparing a Fleet of Fire Ships.

Political Equality of Religious Faiths in Austria.

Military Preparations in France.

PARIS, July 20.—Napoleon still continues to buy large numbers of horses for the use of the French army, and the military workshops in France are overtasked with work.

Financial Distrust.

FRANKFORT, July 20, P. M.—The remarkable degree of activity noticed in the French workshops, and the continued purchase of horses for the use of the French army, have created a great deal of distrust in financial circles here, and fears that war is approaching are openly expressed.

The Russians Dissatisfied

PARIS, July, 20, Evening.—Late Russian journals received here evince the utmost dissatisfaction at the verdict in the case of Berezowski, and the levity of the sentence imposed upon the attempted assassin of the Czar.

Review of Volunteers.

LONDON, July 20, Evening.—The great review of the Royal volunteer force, for which extensive preparations have been made, came off to-day, at Wimbleton. Twelve thousand troops were in line, and were reviewed by the Sultan. The precision with which the field evolutions were performed is much complimented.

The Tories.

LONDON, July 20.—The Tories in the House of Lords sustain the Derby reform bill. Earl Grey opposes it.

Fire Fleet in Candia.

LONDON, July 21.—Advices from the island of Candia via Athens, report that the Cretans are preparing a fleet of five fire-ships, with which they intend to attempt the destruction of the Turkish fleet which is supporting the army of Omar Pasha.

Reforms in Austria.

VIENNA, July 21.—The Austrian Reichstrath has adopted a resolution in favor of the political equality of religious faiths, and acknowledging the legality of the ceremony of marriage when performed by civil magistrates.

Hungarian National Guards.

PESTH, July 21.—The Hussars or National Guards of Hungary are to be reorganized.

Shipping Intelligence.

GLASGOW, July 20.—The steamer St. David, from Quebec, arrived this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 21.—The North German Lloyd steamship Union, Capt. Von Santon, which left New York on the 11th inst., touched at this port to-day, and after landing her English mails and passengers, sailed for Bremen.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, July 21.—Business for all kinds of Government and other securities is extremely flat. United States 5-20 bonds, 78¾.

PARIS, July 21.—The United States bonds were quoted to-day at 76⅝ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 20, Evening.—Cotton firm; sales 15,000 bales; middling uplands 10½d; Orleans 10¾d.

Breadstuffs—Corn 35s 6d for new. Wheat 11s 8d for California white. Flour 28s 6d. Beef 140s. Pork 75s 6d. Beef 140s. Lard 49s. Bacon 42s 6d. Cheese 58s.

Produce—Tallow declined 3d. Spirit petroleum 2d, refined 1s 3d.

London Markets.

LONDON, July 20.—Markets unchanged. Petroleum closed in Antwerp yesterday at 42½f.

BY MAILS.

The Traitor Lopez Degraded--Glut of Money in the London Market--Prussian Finances--Latest Advices from Crete--The Insurgents Said to Have Given Up Their Arms--Barbarity of the Turks, Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamships Edinburg, from Liverpool on the 6th, and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool on the 10th via Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived this morning.

The Viceroy of Egypt was entertained at a grand banquet on the 10th by Earl Derby.

The Queen of Prussia had arrived at Paris.

The Mexican traitor Lopez has been degraded from the Legion of Honor.

The Corps Legislatif has passed a bill for a credit of one hundred and fifty-eight millions francs, including the additional twenty-seven millions for Algeria and one may read in the papers the successive advertisements of a score of sewing-machine companies confidently appealing to the sentence of the same tribunal to show their superiority, as the only one that is ahead of all competitors. It is somewhat bewildering to outsiders, but we may at any rate congratulate ourselves that in these two most important branches of art and industry the latest strife is utterly interneine. However we may wrangle over the palm among ourselves, it is put beyond cavil that on these points the old world can only learn from the new. And it is especially flattering to our national vanity that we should have been able to furnish two samples of American pianos, which, while surpassing, *longo intervalo*, the best work of the most renowned European makers should be nearly equal in merit as to puzzle their very manufacturers to decide which is best. It almost tempts one to look forward to a day when America shall furnish Europe with music as well as instruments.

M. G. NAPHEGYI writes to the New York *World* denying that the landing of Santa Anna at Sisal was voluntary on his part. He says when the Virginia left Vera Cruz, Santa Anna supposed she was going to Havana; when informed otherwise, he offered to pay the $2,000 which the Captain said the freight he was going to Sisal for was worth, but not having the money with him the Captain would not comply. He went—the rest is known.

THE INDIANS.

Stock Stampeded---A Large Body Marching to Attack the Settlements.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A special to the *Times*, dated Omaha, 20th, says a party of Indians came within one hundred yards of Brady's Island station on the Union Pacific Railroad, on Thursday last, and drove off a lot of mules. Three chiefs belonging to a tribe of friendly Sioux repot to Colonel Patrick at North Platte that a large band of hostile Indians are coming down the North Fork River for the purpose of attacking the settlements. It is thought the party stampeding stock at Brady's Island is the advance of this hostile band.

The *Frontier Index* of July 19th says: The Indians attack Haines's trainmaster and 2 others on July 17th, and were repulsed. The train had one man wounded and lost a mule. A large government train, just from the new post at Black Hills, left one man killed by the Indians.

MINNESOTA.

Great Flood in the Mississippi---Bridges Threatened---Booms Broken---Immense Loss of Timber.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 20.—There is a great freshet in the Mississippi. The water is as high as in 1859. The suspension bridge and St. Anthony bridge are threatened. The Davis Mills are steadfast. Casey Island boom, nine miles above here, broke at 2 P. M., and eight million feet of logs went over the falls. In all about two million feet have passed over to-day morning. The great Coon Creek boom, containing thirty million feet, is still safe.

New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, July 19.—The Constitutional Convention to-day took up the resolution declaring that persons of African descent are entitled to the same rights and immunities as persons of European descent. An amendment that all question as to prohibiting this or any part of the Constitution framed by this convention as a separate question to the people be deferred until the whole Constitution is framed, was adopted. The resolution as thus amended was adopted by a vote of 98 against 41. The above subject has been sharply debated for two or three days past.

THE Paris Exposition, one might have thought, says the *Round Table*, would settle at once and for all the question of superiority among rival exhibitors. But the final judgment has apparently left that matter as undecided as ever, so far, at least, as regards American manufactures. Each of the only two American firms, for instance, who exhibited pianos, triumphantly assures us that the decree of the Exposition places its entire superiority beyond dispute; and one may read in the papers the successive advertisements of a score of sewing-machine companies confidently appealing to the sentence of the same tribunal to show their superiority, as the only one that is ahead of all competitors. It is somewhat bewildering to outsiders, but we may at any rate congratulate ourselves that in these two most important branches of art and industry the latest strife is utterly interneine. However we may wrangle over the palm among ourselves, it is put beyond cavil that on these points the old world can only learn from the new. And it is especially flattering to our national vanity that we should have been able to furnish two samples of American pianos, which, while surpassing, *longo intervalo*, the best work of the most renowned European makers should be nearly equal in merit as to puzzle their very manufacturers to decide which is best. It almost tempts one to look forward to a day when America shall furnish Europe with music as well as instruments.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

There were seven deaths from cholera in Memphis on Friday. The disease is said to be steadily increasing, though as yet it has not assumed an epidemic form. Its ravages are confined almost exclusively to negroes. A Board of Health has been organized, and will speedily put the city in a good sanitary condition.

The suit of Gerrit Smith against the Chicago *Tribune* for libel, laying his damages at $50,000, was settled on Saturday, after a personal interview between Smith and the proprietors. Smith charges that the *Tribune* accused him of feigning insanity and taking refuge in an asylum to avoid the consequences of his complicity in the John Brown raid. This intimation the *Tribune*, upon the strength of depositions from medical men as to Smith's real insanity, retracted and admitted Smith was really insane. They add that they have Smith's assurance that while personally ignorant of John Brown's intended raid into Virginia, he loved and admired Brown, his principles and his courage, and looked upon his memory. This statement by the *Tribune* will be published this morning, and the suit has been dismissed.

Registration has closed in Nashville. Six thousand voters were registered, of whom but 1,600 were whites.

Arrangements have been completed in Nashville for opening schools for colored children in September. The scheme will probably prove a failure, as the colored people have no confidence in the city authorities.

L. H. Tyson, a merchant tailor, committed suicide in Louisville on Saturday.

A young woman was brutally ravished in a street car in New York. Two drivers were arrested as the criminals.

Gen. Asboth, U. S. Minister to Porto Rico, is reported seriously ill.

It is reported in Paris that, before he entered Queretaro, Maximilian shipped for Europe a story of the French expedition to Mexico, written by his own hand, and that the manuscript is in the possession of Duc D'Aumale, for publication in the French capital.

Chief Justice Chase has decided that the right of the United States to collect internal revenue tax on lotteries, does not authorize the revenue officers to search affairs, when the statutory laws of a State declare them illegal.

The cholera is reported at Greenwood, Miss., on the Yazoo River. Thirty negroes had died.

According to a recent census, the Cherokee nation numbers but 13,156, a falling off of 20,000.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week were $5,283,867.

Late advices from Maurlins state that there have been 17,600 deaths from fever.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Appointment of Horace Greeley.

Reported Trial and Execution of Santa Anna.

President Declares He Will Enforce all the Laws of Congress to the Letter.

Disposition of the Impeachment Evidence.

Surratt's Counsel Confident of their Client's Acquittal.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1867.

Greeley's Nomination

The President stated to-night in conversation, and was willing that the fact should be published, that there was no truth in the story that he nominated Horace Greeley to Austria, at the suggestion of Secretary Seward, so that the latter might get his old and formidable political opponent out of the country. Secretary Seward knew nothing of the appointment until it was read in the Senate.

Rumored Execution of Santa Anna.

A special telegram has been received here tonight from New Orleans, and is being circulated in official circles, that Santa Anna has been tried and shot at Campeachy. The news is not official, and is hardly credited, but is sent for what it is worth.

Erroneous Interpretation.

The President to-night stated in the most positive ter

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

"THE late United States," "The dis-United States"—how the force of these expressions, and the relish of them on British lips have changed within the past four years! To some ears they had a pleasant, funereal sound, in the Halls of the British Parliament, and the pretty and petty conceit of so intimating the fortunate failure of the republican experiment, was greeted with a complacent smile by the assembled lords of England. But time has stripped these expressions of their agreeable significancy and made them obsolete, at least, in Parliamentary use.

THE nomination to the Senate of Mr. GREELEY to be Minister to Austria, where it failed by a single objection, is a curious proceeding. That Mr. GREELEY was an applicant is not supposable—whether or not he would have accepted the post had he escaped defeat, which he did barely, is unnecessary to inquire. But the idea of the Philosopher at the most aristocratic and least progressive court on the continent is full of suggestion one. Mr. JOHNSON has not much of a reputation as a practical joker, but if he keeps on so he will soon have one.

CONGRESS adjourned yesterday till the 21st of November. That for which it assembled was expeditiously and well done, the President to the contrary notwithstanding. His attempt to defeat previous legislation has resulted in the curtailment of his own power and increased stringency relating to the South. The impeachers, though they made the veto the occasion for a vigorous and concerted movement in favor of immediate impeachment, failed entirely—the order of the House to the committee to report the testimony taken, failing. Our reports, special and regular, are full, and acquaint the reader with the way this was done.

THE shooting of MAXIMILIAN has settled at least one thing. Should the United States conclude to step across the line and take the control of affairs in Mexico, Europe will have no objections to urge. The extremes to which that country has carried matters have silenced the world on that point, whereas till now Europe has stood ready to offer a protest to such a policy. The moral support which Mexico has had from this source, she will have no longer. It may not ever accord with the interest or become the policy of this country to interfere directly in her affairs, but if it should we may count confidently on the moral support of the whole world.

A NORTH CAROLINA paper states on the authority of a letter "from a distinguished gentleman" of that State, visiting Northern New York, that ex-President FILLMORE gives it "as his opinion that the Southern people should promptly reorganize their State governments under the recent act of Congress, and secure the admission of their Senators and Representatives into Congress at the earliest day possible. If the terms now offered should be rejected by the Southern people, he feels quite confident that much harsher ones will be enforced." This is more reasonable than anything we have heard of Mr. FILLMORE saying for some time, and it is equally creditable to many leading Southerners that they concur in his views.

GENERAL GRANT was called before the Judiciary Committee at the instance of the Democrats. The result shows they "woke up the wrong passenger" that time, and the little game they were attempting to play was effectually spoiled. When questioned with the intention of embarrassing the General, he answered so promptly and gave expression to sentiments which in their estimation were so decidedly radical, that the Democracy do not hesitate to say the General has ruined his prospects for the Presidential nomination with them. They accuse him of fishing for the nomination from the Republicans, which shows how high is their appreciation of General GRANT's great public services and devotion after the war to the principles for which he fought.

As the case now stands, SANTA ANNA has been shot, and is, therefore, quite dead. The obituaries written two weeks ago will answer now. He was a pestilent adventurer, supremely selfish, with an ambition that was quenchless except in death. But, after all, it is not improbable that in his last adventure he was the dupe of worse men than himself. We are prepared to believe that, if the whole truth ever comes out, the men who surrounded him in his residence on Staten Island for a considerable period before he set out, imposed upon him to the extent of making him believe in the genuineness of forged documents—afterwards exhibited at Havana—pledging the confidence and support of the United States. It is not of much matter now, only the old fellow, under the circumstances, is entitled to all the doubts in the case.

THE remarks of Mr. STEVENS, in the House of Representatives, Friday, wherein he said he hoped never to hear of the impeachment project again because he was satisfied the attempt would prove an impossible one, were not what those who have been engineering the scheme expected or will thank him for. As to the "secret agencies" which he said he was convinced were at work, perhaps some persons would have been better pleased had the veteran been more explicit. Did he mean that executive patronage was the secret influence which controls the action of members, and did he have any reference to the reported success in carrying off spoils from the White House by certain distinguished Pennsylvanians? Mr. STEVENS is not given to keeping back anything, and innuendoes constitute not a favorite weapon with him; and the fact that he this time used them has served all the more to awaken curiosity.

THE South will never forgive England for falling to throw her whole might into the scale of the Confederacy at the critical moment of the war, whereby, as she believes, independence would have been secured. Hence we are not surprised at what is said in a New Orleans letter relative to the speech of JEFF. DAVIS, made in Canada awhile ago, filled with expressions of warmest feeling toward England. The writer of the letter says the speech "does not represent the Southern sentiment toward England," and adds:

> Her policy during our war was neutral and selfish. She never interfered with the moral influence of her character and position, but she made a profitable speculation in running the blockade with our cotton, paid for in her own manufactures. It is alleged that she did not grant the Confederate Minister an audience, because her manufacturers had so large a stock of goods on hand that peace would have destroyed the profits. England, like all other nations, consulted her own interest, and if she gives Canada free papers, it is not for love of human liberty, but because she could not hold colonial possessions on this part of the continent in the event of a war with the United States. The propriety of the sentiment is a matter personal to Mr. Davis, but one would suppose he would keep out of politics for some time to come.

IT seems to be conceded that in nearly every Southern State the Republican party will preponderate at the elections to come off within the next few months. Contrary to what has been the general expectation, the Democratic party, as it existed in the North, has not the ghost of a chance. It is a question with which the old line Democrats feel least inclined to affiliate, the Republicans, negro suffrage and all, or the Northern Democracy, led by the SEYMOURS and PIERCES. The rebel ROBERT TOOMBS is the only person of any distinction who has manifested a wish to see the party revived; but his influence is very small. If the Democratic leaders in the North have flattered themselves that the Southern States, as of old, will wheel into line again, or that even those who were formerly Democrats will be so still, and thus furnish a prospect of success in the Presidential canvass, they are already doomed to disappointment. Most of the leading minds in the South, perceiving that through the Republican party the South is to be reconstructed, readily acquiesce, and many of them are active participants in the efforts for organizing the Republican party throughout the South. These things are likely to give to the general politics of the country for some time to come a definite look, and postpone indefinitely the expectations of the unfortunate Democrats.

GREAT GUNS.

NORMAN WIARD, who claims to have invented a gun superior to all others, but has been rather unlucky in his attempts to prove it, and who is the principal instigator of General BUTLER's special committee to inquire into the transactions of the Ordnance Department during the war, writes a letter to the New York *Times* on the RODMAN Gun. Himself an unsuccessful competitor, Mr. WIARD starts out by furnishing the proof of his entire disinterestedness in the declaration that he has "learned to believe that some other incentive than to serve the Government influenced the Ordnance Department in relation to the fabrication and purchase of great guns and supplies for that important part of the material of war." This will prepare the reader for the statement which follow, the first of which is that the guns carried by our monitors cost, on an average, two millions of dollars per gun." After an extended narrative of his own unsuccessful endeavors to obtain for his gun the attention which in his estimation the Department was bound to give to it, Mr. WIARD comes squarely to the RODMAN gun. Referring to the recent statement that the 20-inch gun had been fired with a charge of two hundred pounds of powder, he says it might just as well have been one thousand, for only thirty or forty pounds would burn in the gun—the rest would be thrown out like buck-shot. The "Monmouth" powder, he contends, will not explode in anything like the proportion other powder will, and he says he has picked it up in considerable quantities in front of the gun after it has been fired. Therefore, he says, the frequent statements relating to the 15 and 20-inch guns are "all a braggadocio, and can have but one of two objects,—either to cover up enormous frauds or follies of the Department, and those who furnished useless guns and obtained hundreds of millions from the Government wrongfully, or to justify those who wish to procure or furnish more of the same sort." This charitable conclusion is followed by the following extraordinary statement:

> "Of all the 7,000 Rodman guns, and the projectiles purchased for them by the Ordnance Department of the army, as a cost which would astonish the laborers who have to pay the national debt, not one of the guns or one of the projectiles has ever been fired in battle! Not one of them can be fired twenty rounds rapidly without bursting, and not one has been made and furnished which cannot be bursted by inserting heated shot in the bore, through the unreliable enlargement which will occur from unequal heating them from the interior.

Of the 20-inch gun now mounted at the Narrows, New York Harbor, which, with the outfit, cost $120,000, he says "it would be quite safe for any one to pass up and down the river in front of the gun in a boat, never going more than a mile away, while any number of solid shots are fired at it, with the best aim which could be taken, and any large or small charge of powder." And he adds that he is "confident that with such a gun no moving object can be hit once in a million shots, and is confident that the gun would burst during the first experiment of rapid firing."

Mr. WIARD concludes his communication as follows:

> "I remember with shame the inordinate bragging about the 'Parrott Gun' (so-called) and the 'Swamp Angel,' which was continued for a year after the gun had burst, in the newspapers, giving the most minute particulars of daily practice with each, shell and 'Greek fire.' Awful destruction of life and property was related, and 'Charleston was scared with a fervent heat.' The gun burst at the fourth round on the first day it was fired, and never threw a 'Greek fire' shell toward the city. It is to be hoped that we shall not permit ourselves to brag more about guns until they can be relied upon to have some other quality than liability to burst the first time they are used for the purpose for which they are produced."

Mr. WIARD overshoots the mark. The invention and fabrication of great guns has been attended with about the same experience in all countries; and it is something of an answer to what he says—even if it is all true—that, both as to our guns and monitors, the verdict of the world is, we stand ahead in results. At the same time it is not to be questioned that there have been grave mistakes committed, and perhaps there has been corruption as well as favoritism. The letter of Mr. WIARD is interesting chiefly as displaying the spirit and motive at the bottom of the investigation referred to, into the way the Ordnance Department was managed during the war. No one can object to a thorough and fair investigation—and it would be impeaching Gen. BUTLER's honor to suggest that the one by his committee will not be of this kind.

IRELAND IN AMERICA.

The Rev. Dr. FIELD, who represented in Ireland the New School General Assembly of the United States, spoke in Dublin on the evening of June 7, in which, after referring to the two countries, he remarked, to the United States Ireland was the most important country in the world. This he followed with the observation that in consequence of the participation in our elections by Irishmen, Ireland had more influence in the affairs of America than she has in the affairs of Great Britain. In 1847 the population of Ireland was reckoned at eight millions, but now it is only five and growing smaller every day. The bulk have come to America, so that, according to JOHN BRIGHT, there are more Irishmen in America than in Ireland itself—the number of Irish votes being over three hundred thousand. Dr. FIELD referred to the fact that probably not less than fifty thousand Irish soldiers fought for the Union, and that Irishmen are doing many things nobody else could do for us; after which he concluded as follows:

> "But while thus useful in many ways, these swarms of Irish coming to our shores are an element of danger. Numbering already several millions, they form a great power to be swayed by demagogues. Their very good nature and impulsiveness make them the easy victims of the worst class of politicians, who can always arouse them by appealing to their passions respectfully to their hatred of England. Hence so many have been victimized by that wretched impostor, the Fenian agitation. If this movement is a trouble to us, disturbing industry in Ireland, it is almost an equal annoyance here. We see their mass meetings, and hear their drum beating, only with feelings of contempt for all this sound and fury, but, yet with indignation at the leaders, and pity for the ignorant people—many of them day laborers and poor servant girls, who have sacrificed out of their hard earnings to support this miserable farce—this playing at government and at war. Such excitement in America is always a danger to our tranquillity.
>
> "Do what shall we do? Shall we shut out these Irish colygrats, because some of them are pestilent agitators? No. So long as they are poor and weak on the other side of the Atlantic, and there is bread enough and to spare, let them come in God's name! We bid them welcome to our broad acres, to all the opportunities and the rewards of honest labor, to our free schools for their children, and to the great inheritance of liberty."

IT is clear enough that the country is the loser by many millions of dollars annually, through incompetent and unfaithful officers, who generally have been appointed to take the place of faithful ones. This Judge KELLEY boldly charged on the floor of the House of Representatives, a few days since, and the assertion is understood to receive the indorsement of Commissioner ROLLINS. Congress has indulged its humor in raising sundry committees of a special and extraordinary character, but as to this, no one appears to have deemed it a matter of sufficient importance to make it the subject of inquiry. If, as is believed, the Revenue is defrauded between one and two hundred millions annually, surely no question is more worthy of attention. In other days, it would have been deemed sufficient reason for an extraordinary session. But now an extraordinary session overlooks it. We are glad Judge KELLEY has spoken out on the subject; but while the charge that faithful officers have been removed to make room for unfaithful ones is thoroughly looked into, it is to be hoped that Congress will look beyond the acts of the President in the case, and go to the bottom of the business. If the present laws are insufficient, it is proper to inquire why the results are so unsatisfactory, and apply the remedy.

IT the country had not become familiar with the ways of Mr. JOHNSON of the White House, his latest veto would be well calculated to excite indignation and—considering how long he has yet to serve—possibly alarm. The document itself, is but the repetition of what the President has so many times said—chiefly, however, while swinging around the circle—since his rupture with Congress. At every step of the contest which he so insanely invited, he has met with nothing but defeat, every time more signal and disastrous to himself. And if there is any force in his complaint that the Presidential functions have been curtailed till he has been almost completely subordinated to Congress, even he, on reflection, must realize that it is the necessary result of the dangerous spirit he manifested at the outset, which has gradually grown worse and worse, and from which it was the bounden duty of Congress to protect the country. It should be something to Mr. JOHNSON, that although more than two years have elapsed since he courted the issue, and although he has had millions of patronage to dispense, he has failed utterly to obtain support from any party, and today stands almost alone. If in his "policy" or doctrines there had been even a single grain of truth or right, at least to that extent he would have found advocates among the better part of his countrymen. Such followers as he has, a review of them and a fair climate of his strength, must even to his mind suggest all the chastening which any one could wish to inflict upon him. The trade of the President against Congress suggests the measure of his own culpability; and the veto in question is the best proof in the world that Congress performs its duty best when it makes his power least in the work of reconstruction.

Silver Palace Excursion.

The owners of the Silver Palace Cars on the great through route between New York and Chicago, on the New Jersey Central, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago roads, have invited a large party—principally representatives of the press—to join them in an excursion which will leave New York this morning. The train will be composed exclusively of the magnificent Silver Palace Cars which have already made this route famous with the traveling public. We understand that about one hundred and seventy-five guests, including many of the leading members of the Press with ladies, will leave New York, which number will be considerably increased by recruits along the route. The train will reach Pittsburgh about two o'clock Tuesday morning, and will arrive in Chicago that evening. Returning, the party will leave Chicago Thursday morning, and arrive in New York Friday evening.

Preliminary to the excursion proper, a Silver Palace Car will leave the Union Depot this morning with the Cincinnati Express train for Cresson, where the guests will have six hours, when they will join the through train from New York for Chicago. Guests who cannot join this preliminary excursion—which will be an exceedingly pleasant affair—can take the through train at the Union Depot, as originally arranged, at two o'clock Tuesday morning.

The Reported Massacre.

The startling report of the massacre of the Bishop and ten priests and the capture of the Sisters of charity with them, may turn out to be incorrect. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says:

> "Three of the Sisters were from this place, and Mr. Julius J. Mossett, of Covington, was of the party. Friends were telegraphing during the day for additional particulars, and the following telegram gives ground for hope that the terrible news may not be confirmed:
>
> "FORT HARKER, KANSAS, July 19, 1867.
>
> "GEORGE S. JOHNSON & CO., Cincinnati: No information has been received here of the murder of Bishop Lamy and his party. OPERATOR."

Congress, just before it adjourned, passed an important bill to establish peace with the Indians. Not to be too hopeful, there is a chance that a general indian war will be arrested through this measure. It provides for a commission to negotiate, and for volunteers, if necessary.

THE accepted idea in regard to the Rocky Mountains is that they are desolate and sterile but this is not the fact, for in many places is found the richest verdure, luxuriant grasses and rich soil. According to the Colorado *Times*, along the gulches, and along the bases of most of the hills, often far up and even on their summits, there is rich black soil, frequently many feet in depth, which, under the skilful manipulation of man, would, in that electric climate, compete with even California in luxuriousness of production, while the many streams that ooze out on every side afford ample means for irrigation.

A GRAND scheme for consolidating the railroads between New York and Chicago is on foot. It is, however, opposed by the Buffalo *Commercial*, as a project for the big to swallow the little fish. Such a scheme possesses great interest for rival routes, who would find in the consolidated one a competitor with vast resources and immensely increased facilities with which to compete for the trade of the West.

THE steamboats *Daniel Drew* and *Connecticut* on the Hudson river have been racing for some time, and the prospect is favorable for a grand illuminated catastrophe. The boats go crowded, so that both the public and boat owners are doing their best to produce such a sensation.

HOW THE INDIANS GET THEIR ARMS, is a question often asked. It appears, from a letter published in the Washington *Chronicle*, that the Indian Agents grant permission to their subordinates to sell arms, and one of these papers is quoted as follows: "You, as an Indian Agent, licensed for that purpose by the United States Government, are authorized to trade or sell arms and ammunition to any Indians that are at peace with and receiving annuities from the United States Government. The rule of course applies to any other regularly licensed Indian traders as well as yourself." This order is signed by two persons calling themselves Special United States Indian Agents, and by three other agents for the Kiowas, Comanches and the Upper Arkansas Indians. Of course when arms and ammunition are sold to friendly Indians they can afterwards be resold by them to unfriendly tribes, and the former, when they break their treaties and levy war, as is now the case with a large section of the Indian population of the West, will always have a supply.

REFERRING to the gloomy consternation prevailing in Europe by the execution of Maximilian, a Paris letter remarks: "The blow has fallen even more heavily. The King mourns not only for the loss of his brother-in-law, but has the additional honor of knowing that the widow, his idolized sister, sits a hopeless lunatic in her home at Miramar. Three years ago, all was bright and fair before this happy couple. Happy and united in themselves, they were in the enjoyment of a magnificent fortune, in a home that was an earthly paradise. The temptor came, and now one has died an ignominious death, and the other has been transformed into a maniac. Any one facile likely to increase the affection of the royal Austrians and Belgians for the man at whose door all these evils must be laid?"

THE HEALTH OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—A correspondent in Paris writes to the *British Medical Journal*: "During the last week there has been a good deal of uneasiness at court concerning the relapse of the Emperor into the painful symptoms with which he was last year afflicted. The attack of renal cholic, which the *Moniteur* officially described as lumbago with headache, has left behind further symptoms, which have induced the Emperor's physician to counsel as early a close as state reasons will allow of the court festivities, in order that he may have the benefit of treatment by mineral waters. Meantime he is forbidden horse exercise and the pleasures of the table. The little Prince Imperial has recovered his strength wonderfully, and seems to be very well, to the great delight of all here."

Daniel Drew, of New York, is about to found "The Drew Theological School" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has set apart $500,000 for that purpose. An estate of two hundred and twenty-five acres, near Madison, New Jersey, on the line of the Morris and Essex Road, has been purchased, and suitable buildings will immediately be erected. The members of the corps of professors have already been selected. Rev. John McClintock, D. D., is the President. The Professorship of Historical Theology is to be filled by the Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., and the Professorship of Exegetical Theology by the Rev. J. W. Lindsay, D. D., of the New York Conference.

MAXIMILIAN'S FATE.—Though not unanimous, the majority of English journals unite in stigmatizing Juarez as a bloody butcher. He has, it is true, been guilty of a great wrong and error in putting the Archduke to death. In view, however, of their Sepoy cruelties and treatment of Irish patriots generally, Englishmen should be the last people in the world to complain of Mexican barbarities and cruelties. A people who uphold and applaud Governor Eyre for shooting down fifteen hundred innocent blacks in the Island of Jamaica should forever hold their peace so far as the measures of other countries are concerned.—*New York Commercial.*

EDUCATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.—The Harvard University, in Washington, is now going into operation. There are fifty pupils in its normal school. Recently, the corporation purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres on Seventh street, for $147,500. Within a month it has sold off the land to the amount of $180,000, and still reserves thirty acres, valued at $100,000 more, for University purposes. It is erecting buildings at a cost of $85,000. The faculty is already partly organized. This institution bids fair to take the lead among those designed for the education of the blacks.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* adheres to its opinion that the present gathering of ecclesiastics at Rome, means something more than the celebration of a ceremonial, and thinks that "it will put before the world in the shape most distinct and striking for any one to pretend to doubt it, the true character of the Roman Catholic Church as we see it—a character altogether different from that which it held and professed for centuries."

ENGLISH REVENUE RETURNS.—The revenue returns of the English Government for the quarter ending with June, show a net increase exceeding a quarter of a million sterling. The additional revenue was derived from customs, stamps, taxes, postoffice, Crown lands, and miscellaneous. Against these items of increase must be placed a decrease of £116,000 on excise, and £20,000 on property tax.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Buenos Ayres letter to the New York *World*, says that during the prevalence of cholera in that province, thirty-five or forty days, 16,950 persons died of the disease. This includes the whole range of the rivers, and all the deaths in the allied army for the time of cholera. In the city of Buenos Ayres the mortality was 18 per 1,000.

Great excitement was caused in Chicago on Thursday by a shooting affair at the St. George's picnic. Mrs. Van Patten, wife of a cigar dealer named O. B. Patten, found her husband at the picnic with another woman. She drew a revolver and fired at the pair missing both. She was so mortified with her bad aim that she at once placed the muzzle of the revolver at her head and fired, missing again, through the impertinent interference of a bystander, who elevated the weapon at the very moment when to do so was to spoil the performance.

A London letter says the Prince of Wales is under a cloud. Nobody seems willing to say exactly what the difficulty is, but there is a difficulty somewhere, and it does not require much trouble to hit upon the right conjecture. His popularity has sadly waned. When toasted now at any public assembly the response is very feeble and apathetic, while on the contrary, the name of the Princess elicits enthusiastic applause. The ordinary papers chronicle his movements very briefly and coldly, while the satirical ones indulge in the most pointed allusions and terribly suggestive cartoons. And agood deal more of the same sort.

About 2,000 emigrants have arrived at Castle Garden in the course of Thursday. The steamship Deutschland, from Bremen, brings 669; the Allemania, from Hamburg, 500; the ship Hudson, from London, 289; the Humboldt, from Hamburg, 324; and the Geertemude, from Bremen, 269, all in good health.

Saratoga is not so crowded but that good apartments may be had. Many families found formerly there are now in Paris.

The Providence *Journal* states that a student of Brown University has died from the effects of an abscess resulting from inflamation of the psoas muscles, brought on by excessive exercise at the time of the University match game of ball, between the students of Harvard and Brown, some two weeks since, in which he engaged with great ardor. He had been a remarkably healthy young man; but after the day when he engaged in this game, he left the house no more.

The suit of Hiram Lewis against the New York Central Railroad Company, for extortion in demanding fare at gold rates, has been decided by the general term of the Supreme Court at Binghamton in favor of the plaintiff. The Court was unanimous in this decision. The railroad company failed in its effort to obtain permission from the Legislature to increase its fares, and then adopted the singular expedient of demanding payment from passengers at specie rates—an ingenious device, which was promptly resisted by the plaintiff in this action, and as promptly met by decisive action in the Supreme Court.

It is said that the surface indications in Brown county, Indiana, are decidedly in favor of extensive gold mines. Boys and girls are now making from two to five dollars a day panning along the streams of that county, from which it is presumed there are leads to extensive mines.

A letter from Victoria, Vancouver Island, says: The yield of gold from Cariboo this winter has been greater than ever known before, the last steamer carrying away nearly $400,000 in dust and bars, and that a greater quantity of land is now under cultivation in the colony than in any previous year.

It is stated the Roberts Fenians are making great preparations at the headquarters, and there is little doubt an immediate campaign somewhere is intended.

The steamer Quaker City arrived at NEW ORLEANS July 5. The steamers Deutchsland, from Southampton on the 9th, and Allemania, from Hamburg on the 6th, arrived to-day.

The *Herald* special from San Francisco says the engineers of the Central Pacific railroad have reported in favor of locating the line by the north instead of the south of Salt Lake. It is eighty miles shorter, will cost one-third less, and passes through a far better country. The Mormon question is not thought to enough, and will not stop the project by August 15.

A grand dinner, at Willard's Hotel, Washington, was given Thursday night to Mr. Cave, member of the English Parliament. It was attended by Senator Wade, Sherman, Cameron, Wilson, Grimes, Chandler, Johnson and Speaker Colfax. Gen. Grant and Representatives Logan, Butler, Banks, Ames, Stevens, Schenck and Bingham were among the invited guests.

A Leavenworth special says: A train was captured last Sun ay, near Fort Larned, by Indians. Bishop Lamy, two priests and six Sisters of Charity, accompanied the train, en route for Santa Fe. The men were killed, scalped and shockingly mutilated, and the females carried away captives.

The Government of Nicaragua has taken measures to open negotiations with the United States in view of a treaty of amity, commerce, etc. Complaints are being made of obstructions in Rio San Juan, Nicaragua, placed there by French and other foreign settlers, rendering traffic on the river dangerous and in some places impossible.

Proceedings have been commenced in the United States District Court, San Francisco, resulting in the condemnation of the ship Loyal Saxon, recently from Sydney, charged with smuggling. Suits have been commenced against the ships Free Trader and California, to recover $927,000 for violation of the State Passenger Act. The Free Trader brought out four hundred and twenty-two and the California four hundred and eighty-five Chinese passengers. The penalty is $1,000.

The Postmaster General has received notice that the contractors for carrying the mails from San Francisco to China, will place in the service in September their fast new vessel, the Great Republic, built expressly for this line. This will make two steamers in that service, being the only vessel in use. The Great Republic will leave San Francisco for China on the 3d of September.

It is reported that Mr. Abbott, a brother of the historian, has broached a proposition to leading members of Congress, for the annexation of Mexico, which he intimates meets with the approbation of Juarez and the chiefs of the Mexican Republican party. The latter fear another foreign intervention on account of Maximilian's execution; or a continuation of the intestine strife, and are satisfied with annexation, provided they themselves can be secured some good position in the line, and peace be secured to the country. Mr. Abbott's proposition was received with some hesitation by Sumner and Banks, but with much favor by Howard, Cole, Chandler and others.

PERSONAL.

—Senator Sherman says he had a very pleasant time on the other side of the Atlantic. He spent a day with John Bright, and another with Mr. Gladstone, had a long interview with Bismarck, and was to have gone to the country with Earl Russell, but had to break that engagement to come home. He is going to take an active part in the summer campaign in Ohio.

—Ex-Confederate Chieftain Jeff. Davis attended the Montreal Theater on Thursday night, on occasion of a performance for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund. He was greeted with tremendous cheering, the band playing Dixie, and the audience rising in his honor.

—The young French Prince Imperial went, quite unexpectedly and attended only by his tutor, to call on the Sultan, and he introduced to his young son. The Sultan is said to have been more touched by this mark of confidence and family intercourse than by any other attention and courtesy which has been paid to him.

—It is added to the misfortunes of the Archduchess who was such a little while ago an Empress, that she has had a song composed about her. The order for its manufacture was evidently given immediately after the execution of Maximilian, and the workman seems to have finished his labor according to contract. Its title is "Poor Carlotta."

—Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister in Washington, who has distinguished himself so highly by his adroit management of the affairs of his country during its hours of trial, is going to Mexico, to assume, it is said, the position of Minister of State in the Juarez cabinet.

—Our native lyceum talent, says the Boston *Post*, will hide its diminished head at the new sensations which are preparing for us abroad. Charles Dickens is to cross the water again on a lecturing, or rather reading tour, and his arrangements have already been completed with his *entrepreneur*, says London gossip. He will be a lion, but the real "big injun" is young Alexander Dumas, who will appear in all his star parts, under the management of Mr. Ullman, and lecture the American in French.

—The same paper speaks of the breakfast given to Mr. Garrison, on the 20th ult., as "certainly the most remarkable compliment which has been paid to a native of the United States since Mrs. Beecher Stowe's visit to this country in the full blaze of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' some eighteen or twenty years ago." Four hundred of the elite of the middle class, and some of the higher class, we are told, assembled at this breakfast to honor a remarkable and consistent man.

—Says the New York *Gazette*: "The *Round Table* is jocularly afraid that, among the great number of editors now wandering abroad, there will be some who will be pounced upon *nolens volens* and made Knights of the Legion of Honor. That would be too bad. But does the *Round Table* know that there is a reporter on one of our city dailies who already rejoices in this distinction?" We hope that the *Gazette* will have a regard for the reputation and future peace of that "reporter" and never mention his name.

—Mr. James McHenry, the railway prince, is in Washington, with his wife, children, and a retinue of servants. His wife is an Irish lady, and very beautiful. Mr. McHenry is an American, but has made London his residence for some years. He is the owner of Bierstadt's most celebrated work—the *Rocky Mountains.* Mr. McHenry did own a great deal of Atlantic and Great Western stock. But he preferred to sell that and buy the picture—and he knew *when* to do it.

—Says a New York letter: Fortunes are being made just as rapidly as they were three years ago. Vanderbilt, Drew, Jerome and other railway kings turn their ten or twenty thousand a day sometimes, and the green ones of course are the losers. The bubble will burst in a few weeks, and the unlucky fellows will be cursing their stupidity for not showing them how the whole thing would end before they went into it.

—Harvard has given the degree of M. A. to Charles G. Leland, editor of Forney's *Press*. The same college has given the LL. D. to George Peabody.

—Anna B. Perkins, of Worcester, administratrix of the late Capt. W. B. Perkins, has petitioned Congress to withhold from the use of his estate $385,231, with interest, from the $7,200,000 to be paid for Alaska. During the Crimean war the Russian Government ordered of Capt. Perkins, through its representatives, large amounts of powder and of fire-arms, but when peace was declared they refused to foot the bills. Hence this claim.

—Princess Salm-Salm, says the New York *Gazette*, who is said to have offered the keeper of Maximilian $500,000 to secure the Emperor's release, lived in New York in the humblest circumstances just after the close of our war—in which, it will be remembered, her husband served. The princely couple lived in one room in East Houston street, which apartment was at once drawing-room, sleeping room and kitchen to them. Others besides literary people have their ups and downs.

—The Earl of March arrived in Boston on Tuesday from England. The young gentleman, who bears by courtesy this title, is the eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, who was born in 1818. Lord March is not a member of the House of Peers. The Dukedom of Richmond was created by Charles II. in 1675. The family name is Gordon-Lennox.

MAXIMILIAN.

More of His Execution.

The *Orquesta*, of Mexico City, states that Escobedo, Riva Palacio, Corona, Velez and Altamirano after Maximilian's confinement visited him in prison, and treated him with all due consideration and kindness. Another paper gives the following items in connection with Maximilian's execution:

When the Emperor advanced in front of the firing party he requested that they might be replaced by Austrians, as he was unwilling that "Mexicans should stain their hands with the blood of their Emperor."

Miramon was requested to give the word of command himself, but he replied that "he did not wish to die as a General, but as a Catholic that his religion condemned suicide, and of course the duty of ending this work devolved on them."

The Emperor made his will on the day before his execution. It is reported that he left Lopez, his betrayer, $10,000 and his forgiveness. He also bequeathed $2 a day during life to the men who had to die.

The following letter, written by the late Emperor Maximilian to a private gentleman in Paris, will prove interesting perhaps valuable, in forming a correct estimate of his character:

CUERNAVACA, February 5, 1866.

MY DEAR MR. D'HERICAULT—I have received your letter of November 30, and it proves that I can reckon one more among my friends, and I thank you profusely for all the amiable things you lavish on me. I fear very much that some day you may be undeceived, for you have judged me looking through the prism of your brilliant imagination. Now I do not think I possess all those precious qualities you suppose in me; however, I am sure that I have a real passion for that philosophy which is free from prejudice against those liberal ideas that elevate the mind, and whose triumph is the wish dearest to my heart. I have sacrificed my repose in their behalf, and I hope, in return, that I shall have won the esteem of all good people and the affection of all generous hearts such as your own.

Accept my dear Mr. D'Hericault, my assurance of the sentiments of high esteem with which I am your very affectionate,

MAXIMILIAN, Imp.

A Havana letter says: "Soldiers will ere this ask what had become of Marquez. According to a correspondence before me, it appears that on the 19th of June he was lost sight of by his fellow officers and others. The firing of musketry was heard, and a search was asked, till three in the afternoon. According to another, not a liberal source, it seems that Marquez managed to escape, with $150,000, which he had in hand to have extracted by force from the English Legation, although it is reported that he had deposited the money there, and that he was killed by his own men; while some accounts state that he was hid away in the city, and others that he was already in Sierra, at the head of a small force.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, has rendered three important bankruptcy decisions. The first referred to registers' fees, in cases where the creditor demands an examination of the bankrupt. According to a section of the act, registers' fees should be paid by the creditor in cases where there has been a meeting of creditors called, but the judge decides that a simple examination of a bankrupt does not constitute the meeting. The second decision is to the effect that newspapers of register has the power to designate in which advertisements of creditors' meetings shall be announced. In this case the register had designated two New York papers, one Toledo (O.) and one California paper. By this clause, the court decides that the register has the power to designate foreign papers where a majority of the creditors live outside of New York.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.—At the meeting of the friends of the Monongahela Valley Railroad project, at Waynesburg, Greene county, on the 6th, Dr. A. Patton, Col. J. H. Wells and Hon. C. A. Black, were appointed a committee to open a correspondence on the subject with the incorporators of the Monongahela Valley Railroad. Justus F. Temple, Jno. E. Ewing and M. R. Wise, Esqs., were appointed a similar committee to correspond with the managers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

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GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Peach Brandy.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Holland Gin.
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is for those when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their quality are specially adapted to the want in invalids.

MCCLARAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

CHOLERA, CHOLERA, CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring, no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. No remedy has so thoroughly demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has earned more well-merited praise—as never purchase a new tried and unified article, when an

OLD AND RELIABLE ARTICLE

CAN BE HAD.

When the cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

Fleming's Cholera Mixture

Was the best, and superseded all others, therefore it stands to reason that, if you would have an article that you can depend on, you should purchase it to the exclusion of all other. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JOS. FLEMING'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Diamond and Market St.

Remember the place. Remember the place.

MTW 84 MARKET STREET.

1,000 TIERCES Canvass Sugar Cured Hams.
300,000 POUNDS Bacon shoulders
100,000 POUNDS Bacon Sides.

45,000 POUNDS canvass sugar cured Breakfast Bacon.
15,000 POUNDS canvass D. C. dried beef.
2000 DOZ. Evans & Co. Beer Tongues.

Arriving and in store, for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
327, 329 and 331 Penn street, cor. Wayne.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 12th day of July, A. D., 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT CUILBERTSON, of Monongahela City, in the counties of Washington, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Burns House, in New Brighton, Pa., before JOSEPH B. LONG, Y. R. P., on the 1-7 DAY OF AUGUST, A. D., 1867, at 9 o'clock A. M.
THOS. A. HOWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.
fmw

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75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

GET NONE BUT A
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It is the best for all purposes. Call at
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NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
All orders punctually attended to.

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(ENGLISH AND FRENCH)
FOR YOUNG LADIES. BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.

1,527 and 1,529 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 19th. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

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NO 126, 128, 128½ WOOD ST.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

Spiced Salmon in Cans,
French Peas in Cans,
Champignons,
Fine Salad Oils,
Preserve Ginger,
Dry Concerve Ginger,
Guava, Jelly, Cox's Gallatin,
Eng. Pickles, Chow Chow & Piccalilly,
Fine Family Chocolate,
Bakers' Brooms and Cocoa,
Worcestershire and Harvey Sauce,
Mushroom and Walnut Catsup,
Sapsago and Pine Apple Cheese,
Dry Durham Mustard in Bottles,
French Mustard, India Currie Powder,
Tarragon Vinegar, Spanish Olives

The Daily Commercial

GOING A STRAWBERRYING.

It was a warm afternoon in July, and the sister girls—Mary, Josie, Fanny, and Sue—sister girls—Mary, Josie, Fanny, and Sue—were on upon the broad piazza to which the fashionable resort had lately stirred the leaves of the lofty grove that hastily stirred the leaves of the lofty grove that stretched its protecting arms over the old farmhouse.

"How stupid we all are," yawned Fanny, throwing down her book and desisting from the attempt to capture a fly that persisted in alighting on her nose. "How I wish it would thunder or something would happen to wake us up."

"O, good! there's cousin Kate coming across the lots. Now for some fun!"

And dropping her work, away scampered Josie down to the garden gate to meet her.

Kate Wilde or wild Kate, as everybody called her—and it must be confessed that she had well earned the title—came along swinging her hat in her hand, as was her usual custom, her light elastic step showing that she was troubled with neither corns nor concomitants, tight shoes. She was a medium sized girl, with a clear, bright complexion, brown eyes, and hair about the same color, and which to do her best, never would stay "done up," like the other girls, but defying the restraint of comb and net, persisted in resolving itself into spiral curls around the neck and temples; a style of coiffure not at all unbecoming to the bright vivacious face of its owner.

"Now, girls," she said depositing herself upon the the steps of the piazza, and brushing back the moist hair from the temples, "don't all of you begin to exclaim how terribly hot it is; for one can see that by just looking at you. I declare if you don't look as so many sunbaked hayrs! As for me, it just such weather as I like; it fairly makes me grow."

And she looked as though it did, as she sat there with her glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, the very picture of health, fun and frolic.

"I've come to invite you to go a strawberrying with me as soon as it gets a little cooler. I know a place where they are as thick as they an hang, and as red and ripe as cherries."

"Where?" inquired a chorus of voices.

"Down in Pebblybrook meadow, not a quarter of a mile from here. You know where it is Josie; we went berrying last summer."

"Yes, but you know Deacon Graves owned it then. 'Squire Graves is so cross! He told Bob and the Harding boys that if he ever caught them in his grass again he'd set his dog on them."

"Humph! Perhaps he'll set his dog on me," with a toss of her head. "I should really like to see him do it. But pshaw! he won't meddle with us girls. Not but that he is ugly enough to do most anything, but he'd be ashamed to, girls, will you go? I shall, for one, for don't mean that all those delicious berries hall to waste for the want of some one to pick hem."

After a little more coaxing and persuading, Kate carried the day, as she generally did, and t was finally agreed that she was to meet them here immediately after tea.

At the appointed time Kate made her appearance, basket in hand, but bareheaded, to the astonishment of the girls, who were waiting for her on the porch.

"Where's your hat?" was the immediate inquiry."

"The last I saw of it, it was going over the lane," was the cool reply. "A puff of wind took it off my head as I was crossing the bridge but I wasn't going clear home again, I thought that I could borrow something here, or tie a handkerchief over my head."

"I'll know what I'll do," she exclaimed triumphantly, as she spied a pile of hats that Josie had been brading; "I'll wear one of these. It will be just the thing."

"So will I! So will I!" was the merry response.

After following Katie's example they arrayed themselves in the coarse straw hats very generally worn by men and boys during the warm weather in their outdoor labors.

Thus equipped, with many a laugh at the transformation it effected, especially in connection with their jackets profusely ornamented with buttons, they set out upon their expedition in high glee.

'Squire Graves, the ower of Pebblybrook meadow and the fertile lands adjoining it, had been a resident of Greenville but a few months, during which had kept himself very secluded, turning a cold shoulder to the rather officious but well meant overtures of his neighbors "to be sociable," as they called it. There was little known in regard to his antecedents, with the exception that he was a man of considerable means and unblemished character. On passing through the place he had been attracted by the beautiful situation of a small farm for sale. He bought it, and tearing down the old farmhouse, built a commodius and mansion, where he lived in solitary state, with no one but his housekeeper and one man servant, rarely going into public except to church.

He was not generally liked; the men folks laughed at his amateur farming, and their wives were not a little indignant at his want of appreciation of the hospitality for which they were noted. As for the young ladies of Greenville, they were unanimously of the opinion "that he was very handsome," with the exception of Kate Wilde, who declared he was a "horrible looking creature, with his fierce whiskers and staring black eyes."

'Squire Graves was by no means misanthropical in his natural disposition; on the contrary he had a heart more than usually sympathetic and generous in his impulses. His seclusion and the chilling reserve of his manner were owing to a recent family affection, which though it attached neither disgrace nor blame to him, had cast a temporary gloom over his feelings, and made him shrink from society. He had settled himself down to the dull routine of his present life with the fixed determination of never leaving it; but alas for the vanity of human resolutions, especially those who repress the natural craving of the heart for love and sympathy, he was already growing weary of it. And, as near the close of day—the warm July day above mentioned—he sat upon the veranda smoking, an unusually lonely feeling came over him, and the silence around him seemed almost oppressive.

"What a bewitching pretty countenance that girl has," he soliquized. "Kate Wilde, I believe they call her. I think I never heard such a sweet laugh."

'Squire Graves had seen Kate at church every Sunday since his arrival, and had been irresistably attracted toward her; and that very morning as he chanced to go by her father's house, he had caught a glimpse of her bright eyes and rosy cheeks in the garden into which he had been tempted to look by merry tone and gleeful laugh which proceeded from it.

Then as he dreamily watched the smoke curling above his head, he fell to wondering how such a face and figure would look opposite him every morning at the breakfast table, and what a general transformation that would effect in his lonely home. From which blissful dream he aroused himself with a half sigh at the celibacy to which he had pledged himself.

Then the merry boys are in the meddler again "'Squire," said his man, Joe, thrusting his head through the door, "that 'ere grass will be so tiled up that it can't be mowed no how you can fix it."

The boys of the neighborhood had been very annoying of late in their depredations upon his orchard and garden, to which he took no little pride, and the announcement of this fresh 'raid' quite exausted his remaining stock of patience.

"They are!" he exclaimed; "I've tried what virtue there is in words; now I'll try something more potent. Go and unchain Bruno!"

With the huge mastiff at his heels, which fierce as it was, was perfectly under his masters control, 'Squire Graves reached the brow of the hill which gave him a view of the fair raiders. In a stooping position little could be discerned of them above the tall grass save their heads, whose strange gear certainly gave them a very masculine appearance.

In spite of his indignation, desirous of frightening rather that hurting them, 'Squire Graves held back the eager dog until he had, by a loud halloo, warned them of his design.

As soon as the girls saw the fierce animal, with open mouth, bearing down upon them, they let fall their pails and baskets, and made for the nearest inclosure, over which they tumbled in a manner distinguished less by grace than expedition; giving vent in the meantime to a series of piercing screams, such as can proceed only from female lungs, and those in a state of unusual health and vigor.

All got safely over with the exception of Kate who being the last to go hit her foot against a stone, and was momentarily stunned by the fall it occasioned.

As 'Squire Graves caught a glimpse of the flying foe his angry feeling changed to astonishment and dismay and he quickly hastened to the spot to prevent any further mischief.

"Back, Bruno! back you brute!" he exclaimed as Kate rose to her feet and turned her flushed face towards him.

Good Heavens! it was the divinity that had occupied his thoughts so much of late.

"I earnestly trust that you have sustained no injury, Miss Wilde," he said, removing his hat respectfully as he spoke.

"Not in the least sir; though it is not owing to any consideration on your part."

"Very gentlemanly conduct, I must say," she added looking with an indignant air first at her soiled dress, and than at the crest fallen man before her.

"I—I beg your pardon," he stammered, "but the fact is your dress so deceived me that I—I took you to be boys."

"Took us to be boys!" repeated Kate in astonishment.

Then as her eye fell upon the hat at her feet her anger evaporated in a clear, ringing laugh which did more than anything else could have done to restore our hero to his usual ease and self-possession.

In the meantime the rest of the girls had sought the shelter of a grove in an adjoining field. Missing Kate, two of the boldest of them volunteered to go and ascertain her fate. As they came within sight of the field of their disater, the were astonished to see 'Squire Graves politely assisting Kate over the fence, which act of gallantry she received with much apparent complacency and good humor.

When Kate reached the grove she found her companions bemoaning their several mishaps.

One had lost a net another a shoe, Dresses had been draggled through the mud and torn in various places and their apparel, as a whole, was in a rather dilapidated condition. They were of the unanimous opinion that 'Squire Graves was a "brute," and perfect "savage."

Kate listened to these anathemas in silence though with eyes brimming with mirth. At last unable longer to contain herself she burst forth:

"'Squire Graves isn't to blame. What do you think, girls, he thought we were boys!"

Here Kate sat down upon the grass and laughed until the tears rolled down her cheeks in which she was joined by the rest.

"He sent humble apologies to you all," continued Kate, as soon as her mith permitted her to speak, "and said that he should be happy to have us pick strawberries in his meadow whenever we felt disposed to do so. What do you think of that?"

"Think," said Josie with a significant look, "I think that the perfect savage has been tamed very suddenly! What kind of a charm did you use, Kate?"

At this Kate blushed and for once was at a loss for an answer. So she changed the subject by proposing that they all should start for home.

What that blush meant it is impossible to say but this we know that there was quite a marked change in 'Squire Graves's habits and manner; he commenced calling upon his neighbors and soon became as sociable and any one of them could desire; though it must be confessed that he called at Mr Wilde's more frequently than at any other place. And more than this the very next thanksgiving Eve there was a pleasant gathering at Mr Wilde's during which a certain ceremony was performed, at the conclusion of which wild Kate was Kate Wilde no longer. But although she took a grave name she her husband avers (and certainly he ought to know) "that she is the same merry provoking creature that she was when she stole, not his strawberres, but the heart of the owner."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver Complaint.—The insidious and destructive effects of "blue pills" on the system as a specific for this disease, are now entirely superseded by the use of these mild, antiseptic and vegetable remedies. They not only eradicate all traces of this complaint, but give vitality to the exhausted functions, vigor to the impaired constitution, and recovery to the emaciated invalid. For indigestion, biliousness, heart-burn, etc., they are the only safe cure. Sold by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

THOS. MAGUIRE, Lessee and Director.

Positively last three nights of

MAGUIRE'S

Imperial Japanese Troupe,

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

July 22d, 23d and 24th,

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Including the COMIC MASKS, and the TERRIFIC FLIGHT OF LITTLE "SAL RIGHT," from the top of the proceinium to the back of the Dress Circle.

ADMISSION.

Family Circle	25
Parquette	50
Reserved Seats	75
	$1 50

SELECT BASKET PIC NIC,

Sons of Temperance

PITTSBURGH DIVISION NO. 42.

A Select Pic Nic will be given by the above well known organization on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st,

AT MONITOR GROVE.

A Special Train will leave Allegheny Depot, at 8 A. M., returning at 6 P. M. Also, Excursion Trains every hour.

Tickets can be obtained from any member of the Division, or of the following Committee of Arrangements:

John D. Bailey, E. E. Rinehart, Geo. S. Swartz, Thos. Steele, James M'Lain, Henry Miner, George E. M'Lain, A. G. Cassebury, C. L. Magee, William F. M'Laughlin, R. A. Cameron, H. D. M'Gaw, S. H. Richards, E. P. Long, Mrs. S. W. McHenry, Mrs. Geo. S. Swartz, Mrs. Otis B. Childs, Mrs. J. N. Cousin, Mrs. E. E. Rinehart, Miss Mary Bigelow, Mrs. A. G. Cassebury, Mrs. Wm. J. Carson, Mrs. T. H. Richards, Miss Agnes E. Benner, Miss Mary A. Cain, Miss Mattie Liggets, Miss H. M. Gillespie, Miss Mattie Scott Miss Sadie Alexander, Miss A. Breckenridge, Miss Laura Hoonson, Miss Maggie Miller, Miss M. Alexander.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

GROCERIES, &C.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

Cor. Diamond and Union St.

OPPOSITE DRAVO'S GROCERY STORE.

TEAS,

TEAS,

TEAS.

COFFEES,

COFFEES,

COFFEES.

WE HAVE NO OPPOSITION.

Prices THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER than any Grocery House in the city.

Great American Tea Co.

OPPOSITE DRAVO'S.

COR. DIAMOND AND UNION STREET.

SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy.

Arriving, in store and for sale by

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)

Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky.

And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Rhine; MOET AND CHANDON, in Epernay, France; BRANDENBURG FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of pure goods.

The following choice brands are now in store:

BRANDENBURG FRERES' Medoc, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, 1st Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.

HENKELL & CO'S Lanbenheimer, Hierstein, Hockheim, Sparkling Mosel, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Scharsburg.

MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, Perea seal, Verzenay, Epernay.

Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.

Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil. ☞ A liberal discount made to the trade.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,

East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,

Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS; GROCERIES, DRUGS, BACON, and merchandize generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

DEALER IN

TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 58 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

PETROLEUM.

C. BUFFUM. C. A. KEHEW. W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC SOAP,

SAVES TIME,

SAVES LABOR,

SAVES MONEY,

SAVES WOMEN.

IT WILL NOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC. IT IS A GREAT

DOMESTIC BLESSING.

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Sole Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh. cod

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Black Silks,

Fine Lawns,

Plain and Printed Percales.

Plain and Printed Marseilles,

CHECKS AND TICKINGS,

COTTONADES AND

FARMERS' LINEN,

FINE AND HEAVY

FLANNELS,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings,

CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,

MOSQUITO NETTING,

Hosiery and Notions,

AT

LOWEST NETT PRICES.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

NEW FRENCH LAWNS,
RICH ORGANDIES,
GRENADINES,
PLAIN LAWNS.

DRESS GOODS,

AT

LACE SHAWLS,
LACE MANTLES,
PARASOLS, CORSETS.
PLAIN BAREGES,
YARD WIDE LINENS,
At 25 Cents.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

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PRICES REDUCED.

Printed Jaconets,
Printed Percales,
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FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES,

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,

PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,

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SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS,

FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.

J. H. WIGGINS.

Address Fayette Springs P. O., Fayette co., Pa.

UNION HOTEL,

SARATOCA.

POPULAR PRICES.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.

Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address

LELAND BROTHERS,

Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT

HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.

RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.

B. D. MARKER, Supt.

THE

AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties; and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE,

cod Proprietor.

M'HENRY HOUSE,

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendent.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnets, Hats,

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.

OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

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BRIGHTON MILL, New Brighton, Pa.

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JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. S. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.
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PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

no22-tf

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER,

OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS, Over National Bank of Commerce.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

19 FIFTH STREET,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING

RIBBONS,

SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST

Kid Gloves.

"STAR" SHIRTS,

BEST PAPER COLLARS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,

Brown Sheetings,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

TICKINGS,

STRIPES, TWEEDS,

CASSIMERES,

PRINTS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

W. C. DUNCAN.....DAN'L. HUGUS.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.,

(NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.)

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, and offer special inducements in

DRESS GOODS,

PRINTS,

Brown and Bleached

SHEETINGS,

WHITE GOODS,

TICKINGS,

TWEEDS, COTTONADES,

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Notions, &c.

All goods bought for Cash, and therefore can be sold at the LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

NEW GOODS.

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.,

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,

A STOCK OF

Selected Standard Goods

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT

REDUCED PRICES.

AUCTION SALES.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE—

THE LAST OF THE SEASON,

AT

Shaffer's Carriage Bazaar,

DIAMOND ALLEY,

NEAR LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

The last sale of the season will take place on WEDNESDAY, August 7th, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The entire stock will be closed out regardless of cost, consisting of a large, handsome and well selected stock of Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons, &c., both city and Eastern made. Also, a large assortment of harness of all kinds. All who wish anything in this line will do well to call and examine this stock, as they will be sold much lower than they can be bought anywhere else in the State.

Sale Positive at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auctioneers.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND, J. G. VANBOOK.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

506 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.

The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. cf

FOR SALE.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of Joshua Rhodes, Esq., on the corner of Western avenue and Bidwell street. All conveniences.

This is a large double house; forty-five feet front, with extensive and commodious back buildings, in perfect order, and supplied with all the modern conveniences which could be desired, and with a wide verandah running the full length of its front.

The grounds are tastefully laid out, ornamented with fine trees, shrubbery and flowers, and embrace an excellent garden, containing an abundance of grapes and other fruits.

There are premises also, substantial and roomy Brick stables, well built and conveniently arranged. The whole lot is 219 feet in front on Western avenue, by 278 feet in depth on Bidwell street, and will be sold, either as a whole, or in three portions—one lot 85 front, on the corner of Bidwell street, being that on which is the house and stable, and the other two lots fronting each 67 feet front on the avenue, running back 278 feet to an alley.

For particulars, apply to

TIERNAN & HAY,

Attorneys-at-Law,

No. 80 Fourth street.

N. B.—Parties desiring to visit the premises with a view to purchasing are requested to obtain permission of TIERNAN & HAY.

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz.:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 36 feet wide, and a good Brick Boiler and House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitate the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the necessary appurtenances; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; one Twister, and 672 Reels, all of which suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,

mw5 E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

(Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works.")

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.

JOHN D. BAILEY.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, Merchandize, &c., at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid to sales before the public generally at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 109 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK

AND

Insurance Broker,

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,

Bought and Sold,

Titles Examined by competent Attorney.

The care of Property as owned, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE

On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST but the ADVANCEMENT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualification in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

76 FIFTH STREET,

(Commercial Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

DEALER IN

PAINTS AND VARNISHES,

Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,

Whale and Sperm

OILS.

Naval Stores and Petroleum,

St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's

CASTOR OIL,

In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED

Cod Liver Oil,

WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

SOLE AGENT,

26 DEY STREET,

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IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
10 000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;
10 000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES;
5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH SPICES,

COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,

Goshen Cheese.

DRIED FRUITS, &c.

RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,

345 LIBERTY STREET.

HARRISON & BRO.,

FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREESPORT and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yards, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPERS.

JULY 1st, 1867.

New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES.

W. P. MARSHALL,

87 WOOD STREET.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

Of all kinds, including

RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6 40 a m	6 30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8 40 a m	7 45 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10 00 a m	9 30 p m
Kittanning Accom'n	1 00 p m	10 30 a m
Express	3 20 p m	10 30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5 40 p m	8 40 p m

Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works 1 00 p m 3 30 p m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	3:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:40 a m
Brinton No. 4	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 4	8:50 a m	Lightning Ex.	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac.	10:10 a m	Wall's No. 4	12:30 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 2	2:00 p m	Wall's No. 4	4:30 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:30 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:40 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	8:40 p m
Altoona Ac. and Kiski. Train	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Chicago Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 13:00 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BEARWAITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsb'g No. 1	6:25 a m	Mail	6:30 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:00 a m
Harpsb'g No. 1	10:40 a m	Harpsb'g No. 1	11:40 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 3	1:35 p m	Express	2:00 p m
Freeport No. 3	3:45 p m	Harmarville	3:50 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No. 2	6:05 p m
Harmarville	7:10 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 4	7:30 a m

All the above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 2:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Penn, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good on any of the trains stopping at Stations specified in tickets.

Coal Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Washer's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the office No. 2 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LEE FERTS, Agent,

Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York,

VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3.10 and 11.00 A. M., 2.40 and 10.15 P. M. On Sundays 11.00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, foot of LIBERTY STREET, at 9.00 A. M., 5.00 and 9.00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,

General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.

Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	4:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	4:30 a m
Erie & Y'gs Ex.	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Wheeling Ex.	10:45 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:45 a m
Chicago Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:30 a m	Cl. & Wheeling Ex.	5:00 p m
Cl. & Wheeling Ex.	4:00 p m	Erie & Y'gs Ex.	6:45 p m
Erie & Y'gs Ex.	4:00 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:30 p m
Wheeling Ex.	6:35 p m	Cl. & Wheeling Ex.	9:30 p m

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Brit'n Acc.	8:45 a m	N. Brit'n Acc.	6:30 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brit'n Acc.	8:35 a m

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CHALLENGE.—Andrew Hann challenges John Newell or Edward Stabbs to run a foot-race of one hundred yards for one hundred dollars.

A PITTSBURGH HORSE AHEAD.—Magoozler, a horse formerly owned by parties in this city, won a pacing race at Chicago on Thursday last. Time 2.23½, 2.30½ and 2.32½.

THE WORCESTER REGATTA.—In the regatta at Worcester, Massachusetts, between the Yale and Harvard College crews, Mr. Washington McClintock, of this city, pulled stroke oar in the Yale boat, which won the Freshman prize.

TO TAX PAYERS.—After to-morrow, all persons delinquent in the paying of the United States Revenue and Income Taxes, will be taxed the penalty provided by law, so that all who have not yet paid their taxes, should do so immediately.

ANCIENT YORK MASONS.—Lodge No. 290 Ancient York Masons, occupied an elegant suite of rooms fitted up in excellent style in the Howard buildings, Lawrenceville. The lodge which is a new one is represented as being in a very prosperous condition.

PLACED ON THE ARGUMENT LIST.—The question of the admission of Mr. Vashon, the colored lawyer, did not come up in the Court of Common Pleas Saturday, as it has been placed on the argument list and will be decided when the proper time arrives.

BILLIARD MATCH.—A match game of billiards, one thousand points up, will be played at the Brunswick Billiard Hall, to-morrow evening, between Wm. Pinkerton, formerly of Pittsburgh but now of Chicago, and John Nelson, of this city, for a purse of five hundred dollars.

A VENERABLE PASTOR.—A typographical error occurred in the notice of a venerable pastor in Saturday's issue. The item had reference to Dr. Scroggs, who does not walk to and from church, but prefers riding on horseback to using the family carriage.

HEAVY CASTING.—Messrs. Carroll & Snyder, proprietors of the Fourth Ward Foundry, Allegheny, on Friday completed the heaviest casting ever attempted on the North side of the river. The casting was a fly wheel pulley, and weighed three hundred and eighty-five pounds, sixty-five pounds.

HORSES STOLEN AND RECOVERED.—The door of a stable belonging to a German pedlar, on First street, in the Third Ward, Allegheny, was broken open on Saturday night and two horses stolen therefrom. The animals were found estray on Sandusky street during the night by officer Frank Campbell, of the night watch, and returned to the owner.

HOSE COMPANY IN MANCHESTER.—The young men of the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, (formerly Manchester) are taking the preliminary steps for the organization of a hose company in that portion of the city. A fire organization has long been needed in Manchester, and the establishment of one will be hailed with pleasure by all the property owners and residents of that place.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A boy named William Dunn, aged about fifteen years, residing with his parents on Manor street, Birmingham, met with a serious accident on Saturday. The lad works in an iron mill in Birmingham, and while playing about some machinery got caught in it, cutting him badly about the abdomen and otherwise injuring him. He was taken to his home, and a physician summoned, who attended to his injuries.

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.—We learn from Mr. John Chislett, Superintendent of Allegheny Cemetery, that the number of interments at that place last week, was only five, an unusually small number. There was but one funeral on Friday and none on Saturday. No orders for graves to be dug were left on Saturday. This was an unusual circumstance, and has not occurred before for several years. The number of interments week before last, was very large.

DEATH OF AN INFANT IN JAIL.—Coroner Clawson was sammoned on Saturday to hold an inquest on the body of Philip Schadle, infant son of Mrs. Margaret Schadle, who died in the county jail on Saturday morning. Mrs. Schadle was committed to jail on the 11th instant, from East Birmingham, on a charge of surety of the peace, having her child with her. It appears that the child had been unwell, and under treatment of the physician of the jail since the incarceration of its parent. Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

DISHONEST CONDUCTOR.—Last week one Charles Howard, hailing from Washington City, got a position for a few days as conductor of car No. 6, on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, in place of Mr. Boggs, the regular conductor, who had left the city for a short time. By his winning ways he succeeded in borrowing money from several parties in the city, and on Thursday he decamped for parts unknown, taking with him twenty-four dollars belonging to the company. He had collected on the car, as well as the money he had borrowed. He has not been seen or heard of since.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Clawson was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of a man named Daniel Mahoney, who died very suddenly on Saturday afternoon. The deceased was employed as a laborer for Mr. Duffy, contractor in Allegheny, and boarded at his father's house. On Saturday he visited the house of his sister in Hubley's Court, near Stevenson street, in the Eighth Ward, this city. He took ill very suddenly and died at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. The deceased was fifty-one years of age.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A horse attached to a butcher wagon ran off on Beaver street, on Friday afternoon, and when near Esplanade street come in contact with a buggy, in which Mr. McGaffrick, proprietor of the Mansion House, and John Clark were riding, overturning the vehicle upon its occupants. The horse in the buggy then ran off, dragging the gentlemen in the poultton stated. Mr. McGaffrick received severe injuries on the head and was badly injured, while Mr. Clark escaped with some slight bruises. Mr. McGaffrick's injuries although severe, are not of a serious nature. The buggy was a total wreck.

THE DEPUTIZING OF CONSTABLES.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Srturday Judge Stowe saidthat in order to remedy the evil resulting from deputizing of persons as constables, who were totally unfit for the office, the Court had agreed upon the following rule:

"And now, July 20, 1867, it is ordered that hereafter all applications for the approbation of the Court of the deputation by constables shall be by petition in writing, signed by the applicant and verified by oath, stating the age, residence and business of said applicant, accompanied by an affidavit of some citizen of the borough, ward or township for which the constable was elected that said applicant is a qualified elector of the county of Allegheny, and of good moral character."

SLIGHT FIRE IN SOUTH PITTSBURGH.—Yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered on the roof of a frame tenement house, owned by Mrs. Bailey, of this city, and located on Carson street, a short distance above the Suspension Bridge, in South Pittsburgh. The fire, it is supposed, caught from a defective flue. Quite a large hole was burned in the roof, but by the prompt application of a few buckets of water, it was extinguished before any further damage had been done. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but their services were not required. It is fortunate that the fire was extinguished before it had gained much headway, else the results might have been disastrous, as the house in which the fire originated, was located in a row of six or eight frame houses.

THIEVING IN THE MARKET.—A lady named Mrs. McIntyre, residing on Duquesne Way, had her pocket-book stolen from her in the Diamond Market on Saturday morning. It appears she was purchasing some butter in the second story of the market house, and laid her pocket-book down on the stall. She started away, and in a few minutes returned, when she found her pocket-book gone. It contained nearly one hundred dollars in greenbacks. As the man who occupied the stall immediately disappeared, it is probable he knew something of the missing money. About the same time, another lady also missed her pormonaie, it having, as she supposes, been taken from her hand while she was in the crowd near one of the stalls.

Fire Plug Loafers.

Pittsburgh is noted for being the abiding place of a large number of loafers of all classes and condit ons, but among those who stand on our street corners and obstruct our sidewalks, there are none more despicable than those who select the fire plugs for their headquarters. The postoffice loafers, the theatre loafers, and the stone wall loafers may sometimes be excusable, as they occasionally select these places to rest their limbs, made weary by doing nothing; but a man who selects a fire plug for loafing, can have no other object in view than idle, or worse than idle curiosity. The singularly shaped institution affords no resting place for the weary individual. He can neither sit, stand or lie down upon it, and must content himself with leaning against it. The motive, then, that a person who occupies one of these common loafing places can have must be either base or something worse. Any one who watches one of these fire-plug loafers for a few moments will be satisfied that this is the case. He shifts about from side to side endeavoring to find the softest spot of the iron cover, but fails to discover any portion that is at all comfortable; and it is not probable that he is undergoing this martyrdom for any decent purpose. His eyes are fixed steadily on the passing crowd and the vulgar expression that continually plays his lips show a baseness of mind that is not exceeded if equalled by any other class in the catalogue of loafers. It would be a good idea for the city if these fire plugs could be kept red-hot until the rowdies are taught common decency. At the present time the Pittsburgh Fire Plug Loafers are nearly if not quite a match for the "Pittsburgh Plug Uglies."

AQUATICS.

The Sculling Contests on Saturday--Jackson and Miller the Victors.

Any person who visited the banks of the Allegheny river, in the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge, on Saturday afternoon, could not but be impressed with the fact that boat-racing is a popular amusement in this vicinity. Upon the arrival of the hour announced for the contest between Wm. Jackson, Jr., and Joseph Kaye, Jr., at least six thousand persons had congregated upon the wharves and bridges—the Suspension Bridge, from which the contestants started, being lined with people. Jackson was the favorite, and odds of two to one were freely offered. About five o'clock, Jackson, accompanied by James Hamill, his trainer, and other friends, proceeded across the bridge to the Allegheny side in a carriage, and entered his scull, directly opposite the Penn Cotton Mills. He rowed immediately to the judges' boat, which had been moored between the second and third piers of the Suspension Bridge, and was soon joined by Kaye. They were both received with cheers by the spectators, who felt satisfied from their appearance that they were in good condition, and that the race would be well contested. Jackson, who is seventeen years and six months old, weighed one hundred and thirty-five pounds, while Kaye, who is eight months his senior, weighed one hundred and forty pounds. Jackson wore a light pink shirt, while Kaye's colors were dark blue.

THE RACE.

At twenty minutes past five o'clock the oarsmen took their positions. Several minutes were consumed in arranging for the start, and upon the word being given they both got away together, Kaye pulling a long and heavy stroke, while Jackson adopted the short but rapid stroke which has rendered Jimmy Hamill famous. They pulled together for a few moments, when Jackson gradually led his opponent, and before the first one hundred yards had been made was a length ahead. Kaye labored hard to regain his position, and when in the vicinity of the Hand street bridge pulled vigorously, but it was soon apparent that his chances for success were very slim. Jackson turned the buoy several lengths in advance, and continued to widen the distance, coming in about three hundred yards ahead of his opponent. Time, twenty-five minutes thirty seconds. Kaye's friends were considerably chagrined at his defeat, many of them having bet heavily upon the result. He appeared to have excited himself beyond his strength, and upon the conclusion of the race laid himself back in his boat, apparently in an exhausted condition. He revived immediately, however, and was taken to the bank by the use of a large barge.

INCIDENTS OF THE RACE.

Jimmy Hamill accompanied Jackson over the course in his single scull, and while passing the Hand street bridge, a race was improvised between them. Hamill came in ahead, and, as he wore a red shirt, many of the spectators mistook him for Kaye, but the mistake was soon rectified by Kaye rowing leisurely toward the judges' buoy.

A wager had been made during the day between two prominent oil men that Jackson would win the race by at least fifty yards. The distance was measured off, and a skiff anchored at the place indicated. The boat was also erected in the skiff which attracted the attention of spectators, and upon the facts of the bet becoming known, a number of duplicate wagers were offered and taken.

An enthusiastic young man, who desired to witness the contest, elevated himself upon the top of an oil barrel, a short distance above the Suspension bridge. Becoming excited, he permitted his full weight to fall upon the head of the barrel, when it gave way and he dropped into it, the oil covering him to his waist. He was relieved from his unpleasant position by the bystanders, when he slipped away to change his clothing.

RACE ON THE MONONGAHELA.

During the afternoon a race took place over the Monongahela course, from the Suspension Bridge, a mile and a half to a buoy boat opposite the mouth of Saw Mill run, and thence to the point of starting. The contestants were David Fawcett and John Miller. The amount of the stake was $250. Miller won the race in thirty minutes and fifty seconds, beating Fawcett one minute and forty seconds. A large crowd was in attendance.

HAMILL AND BROWN.

James Hamill, our popular champion sculler, received a very flattering invitation from the Regatta Committee at Worcester to take part in those races, but owing to the fact that he had young Jackson in charge, he was compelled to decline the invitation. In his letter acknowledging the invitation, Hamill says, "I will, for the purpose of letting the people of Worcester see Kaiter and myself together, make a five or six mile race on the lake for $1,000 or $2,000 a side, and if any of my friends at the regatta make it, I will leave the $200 of mine, which is at the *Clipper* office, as a forfeit."

Singular and Probably Fatal Accident on the Pan Handle Railroad.

The mail train on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, due here at 9:35 o'clock on Friday night, ran over a man, whose name is unknown, a few miles west of Mansfield, in Richland county, and killed him instantly. The engineer of the train discovered a small dog on the track when passing the point above mentioned. Sounding the whistle for the canine to clear the track, he proceeded and when the engine approached the dog a man rushed out from the bushes to the track, apparently for the purpose of rescuing the animal from impending destruction, at the same time regardless of his own safety. Before the train could be checked, the engine struck the man and knocked him insensible. He was at once taken to Mansfield, but as no person seemed to know him, the officers of the road had him brought to Passavant's Hospital, in this city, where he is still lying, being under the care of Dr. McCook and the hospital physicians. The unfortunate man is not expected to recover, and is still insensible. Being asked his name yesterday, he answered "Joseph," and this is the only information he was hurt. The following is a description of the injured man, which may probably lead to his identification: Height about five feet six inches, auburn hair, moustache and goatee (thinly set), blue cassimere frock coat, dark checked woolen pants and vest, white shirt, calfskin boots and woolen socks. Letters "J. F." faintly marked on left arm. Age probably between twenty-five and thirty years.

Fire in Manchester--Three Buildings Destroyed.

Friday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire was discovered issuing from the rear of the paint shop of M. A. Barnes, located on Beaver Avenue, between Washington and Chestnut Avenues, Manchester. As soon as the fire was discovered, the alarm was given, but the nearest engine house being over a mile from that point, it was some time before the firemen were on the ground. The building being of frame, and filled with paints, oils and such other combustible materiels, the fire spread with great rapidity, and soon communicated to the two frame buildings adjoining, occupied as a clothing store and dwelling by L. Worth, and the harness shop of Frederick Rubel, respectively. There being no fire plugs yet located in that vicinity, the firemen had to obtain water from an old cellar, which had been filled with drainage. This the firemen had to bail to beat advantage, but notwithstanding their exertions the buildings named were all destroyed. A stable belonging to Christian Garber, located in the rear of the houses, was also destroyed. The stock in the paint shop was all destroyed. Most of the stock of clothing and the furniture in the clothing store, and also some harness in the harness shop, was saved. The stable was saved by Henry Garner and James Granett, who had three horses in it at the time the fire broke out, but which were saved.

The entire loss will amount to about three thousand dollars, on which there was but little or no insurance. The house occupied by Mr. Worth was owned by Samuel Neillie.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there has been no fire in the paint shop, in which it originated, for six months.

An Injunction Granted.

A few days since, by the authority of the Council of Duquesne Borough, the opening of a street in the borough, from a point opposite Herr's Island bridge across the Western Pennsylvania Railroad track to the plank road, was commenced. As the proposed street would obstruct a portion of the track, the Company had the workmen arrested. At the hearing which was had, the magistrate dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, and the men resumed work. On Thursday W. C. Moreland, Esq., Solicitor for the Company, gave notice to the borough authorities that he would make an application for a preliminary injunction to prevent them from procreding with the work. On Friday morning the application was made before Judge Stowe, the borough being represented by J. C. McCombs, Esq. The Court granted the injunction and the certified copy was handed to Burgess Moul, who was there at Court. When the Burgess reached the place at three o'cleck in the afternoon he found the work completed so that the injunction was of no avail. It seems that when Mr. Moreland notified the authorities of his intention, the contractor was immediately informed and a heavy force of laborers kept on duty until the work was finished.

On Saturday morning, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, a preliminary injunction was granted to Edward McGinnis, against the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, to prevent the obstructing of a culvert at Corks Run. It was alleged by the prosecutor, that the culvert had been used by him to convey cattle and other animals from one part of his farm to the other, and the company were at present obstructing it.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A man named Patrick O'Nealy, residing on Webster street, and employed at Knowlson's brick yard, on Boyd's Hill, met with quite a serious accident on Thursday afternoon last. It appears that he was engaged in digging clay, when the bank where he was digging, which had been excavated to a considerable extent, suddenly caved in, a very heavy mass of the clay falling upon him, which was extricated, when it was found that he had been quite seriously injured. He was taken to his home, and Dr. D. N. Rankin, of Allegheny, summoned, who found the patient to be suffering from serious internal injuries, which at first seemed likely to terminate fatally. Everything possible was done for the injured man, and he is now doing as well as could be expected and is nearly out of danger.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Formal Opening of the Allegheny Line---A Satisfactory Test of its Operations.

About six weeks since the Councils of Allegheny contracted with Messrs. Gamewell, Kennard & Co. for the erection of a Fire Alarm Telegraph in that city. The work was commenced at once and pushed forward vigorously to completion, and on Saturday was delivered to the authorities. During the afternoon the committee of Councils, under whose supervision the alarm was erected, inspected the various boxes on the four circuits, and the machinery used for working the lines, which is located in the third story of the City Hall. The telegraph is similar to the one in use in this city, with the exception that the central office is dispensed with, and the lines are worked by an ingenious instrument denominated a "Repeater," which has lately been invented by Mr. Edwin Rogers. The alarms are given directly to the various boxes, so that the constant attendance of an operator is not required, it being only necessary to see that the wires are in good condition and the batteries in working order. Mr. Gamewell has proposed to erect a general alarm bell on Seminary Hill, but the proposition has not yet been accepted.

THE SYSTEM TESTED.

The members of the City Councils, together with a large number of citizens who felt interested in the improvement, assembled at City Hall on Saturday evening, in order to give the fire alarm a practical test. After examining the "repeater," the operations of which were explained by Mr. Rogers, an alarm was sounded from Box 24, located in the Mayor's office, and notwithstanding the crowded condition of the streets the Columbia, Hope and Friendship hose carriages were on the ground within three minutes. The steamers Grant and Hope arrived in a few moments afterwards, and as they were in full view of each other for several squares before arriving at the Diamond, an exciting race took place between them. A street car happening to be passing along Ohio street at the time, forced the Hope to give way, and the Grant came in about twenty feet ahead. An immense crowd had collected by this time, and as considerable feeling prevailed as to the relative speed of the different horses, the Councils concluded to postpone any further experiments until another occasion. They were, however, prevailed upon to consider their decision, and an alarm was afterwards given from Box No. 5, corner of Rebecca street and Western avenue, which was answered promptly by the entire department. The Councils expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the tests, and assumed control of the line, which is now in complete working order.

SUPERINTENDENT APPOINTED.

On Tuesday last the Committee selected Mr. Matthias McGonnigle, as Superintendent of the line, and upon his declining to serve, appointed Mr. Leander D. McCandless to the position. Mr. McCandless is an experienced operator, and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

State Senator.

The undersigned will present to the Union Republican County Convention, the name of Russell Errett, Esq., of Robinson township, as an eminently suitable person for nomination as State Senator. For many years he has been intimately identified with the interests of the City and County, and possesses a thorough acquaintance with their resources and their necessities. No man in this community is his superior in knowledge of the wealth, capacities and statistics of the State, and we are confident that he is equal to any in the tact, energy and acquaintance with Parliamentary proceedings, so necessary for a successful legislator. His integrity is unimpeachable. His hands in the honor and dignity of the county will be well snielded. In politics he has always been true to the most faithful exposition of Republican principles.

We therefore urge upon Republicans in every district of the county, to unite with us in securing his nomination.

John McCargo,	Kim A Schwartz,
D. B. Gregston,	Chas. H. Kerr,
Stephen L. Magee,	John A. Floyd,
Thos. Overton,	Chas. Shaler,
J. R. Newman,	J. G. Palmer,
John Gray,	W. J. White,
John Gray,	Wm. H. Oley,
J. H. Robb,	Jos. Abel,
Jos. Armstrong,	E. J. Scobert,
H. Hickey,	H. B. Smithson,
J. McD. Gilcan,	Edw. J. Young,
Alex. McIlvain,	S. Schoyer, Jr.,
W. W. Shore,	W. W. Wilson,
S. B. Cooper,	Wm. G. McClurg,
W. A. Herron,	F. H. Collier,
J. B. Scott,	Joseph Craig,
A. A. Montooth,	J. A. Robinson,
James Gordon,	J. C. McVay,
Robert A. Sherratt,	C. B. McVay,
G. Schleiter,	Wm. W. Burchfield,
W. Freeman,	David Cornelius,
J. W. Kirker,	Landis A. Cameron,
T. M. Bayne,	J. W. House,
M. M. Magee,	James McAlister,
R. F. Smythe,	J. R. Hamilton,
H. Vilce,	Chas. B. Leech,
C. C. Markle,	J. W. Ewing,
George Fox,	J. H. Oliver,
Chas. P. Barr,	Will M. Hartfield,
G. Y. Coulter,	W. F. Harrison,
Thos. H. Dane,	J. M. Guffey,
Jas. McAuley,	Lewis Soles,
S. McCleave & Co.,	Geo. M. Coale,
S. J. Kay,	John R. Livingston,
A. C. Hutchlow,	John Thompson,
G. H. Tower,	Samuel Riddle,
Alex. Dixon,	John Brown,
Wm. Shinn,	Campbell Hunter,
Clark Abraham,	J. N. Davidson,
Marshall Kirker,	A. M. Gill,
Wyman & Bro.,	Samuel E. Schorer,
D. L. Fleming,	J. G. Hutchison,
G. S. Rodgers,	Robert White,
Andrew D. Smith,	D. N. Stambaugh,
D. McFerron,	James Moutooth,
R. R. Francis,	T. A. Smith,
J. D. Evans,	Alex. Morrow, Sr.,
Mark Robb,	Jas. G. Sturgeon,
W. H. Clark,	R. M. Brown,
Alex. W. Morrow, Jr.,	James I. Brown,
Samuel Moody,	W. G. Richards,
A. W. Ewing,	J. Stephenson,
Wm. Dickson,	P. C. Shinn,
E. M. Moorhead,	Wm. Hill,

and many others.

BASE BALL.

Match Game at Mercer.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MERCER, PA., July 19, 1867.

A match game of base ball was played at Mercer on Wednesday last, between the Reserve Club, of Franklin, and the Star Club, of Mercer, resulting in a victory for the latter, the scores standing: Star, 76; Reserve, 45. Time of game three hours and forty-five minutes. The return match game between the same clubs was played at the same place on Thursday, resulting in another victory for the Star. The score was as follows:

STAR.	O.	R.	RESERVE.	O.	R.
A. Burrell, c.	0	8	Lindsey, c.	0	3
W. Burnell, s. s.	4	3	Brigham, 1st b.	3	3
Shorp, 1st b.	3	3	Wilson, 2d b.	3	3
Hoge, c. f.	3	3	McCalmont, r. f.	3	1
Tanner, r. f.	1	3	Welsen, r. f.	1	1
Hamlen, 2d b.	4	2	Hamlen, 2d b.	3	2
Magoffin, 3d b.	2	5	Ellis, c. f.	2	3
Bellers, p.	3	4	Bellers, 3d b.	3	2
McKean, r. f.	1	6	Parker, s. s.	1	2
Total.	18	44	Total.	18	22

INNINGS:

	1	2	3	4	5	6—Total.
Star.	20	2	4	0	11	5—42
Reserve.	3	2	0	12	6	5—22.

Flies caught—Star, 6; Reserve, 11.
Fly missed—Star, 3; Reserve, 4.
Left on bases—Star, 3; Reserve, 2.
Time of game—Three hours and 45 minutes.
Umpire—G. W. Armstead, of Logan Club, Chilliconthe, Ohio.
Scorers—For Star, McDonald; for Reserve, Riddle.

LINCOLN VS. HIAWATHA

The return match game between the Lincoln Club, of this city, and the Hiawatha Club, of Kittanning, will be played on the West Commaon, Allegheny, on Wednesday next.

Severely Injured.

—On Saturday afternoon, while Alderman Irwin, of the Ninth ward, and Mr. Robert Ramsey, proprietor of a tavern in the Diamond, were riding in a buggy near East Liberty, the horse became frightened at a passing locomotive, ran away, upset the vehicle, and threw the occupants violently to the ground. Alderman Irwin escaped with a few slight bruises, while Mr. Ramsey was seriously injured, his left arm being broken and head badly cut. He was insensible when picked up, when he was brought to this city and taken to his residence. Both the parties were crippled in the army, the Alderman having lost an arm, while Mr. Ramsey lost the use of one of his limbs.

Public Amusements.

MAGUIRE'S JAPANESE TROUPE.—Manager Maguire announces the three last nights positively of the Imperial Japanese Troupe, whose wonderful acts have delighted thousands of persons at the Opera House during the past week. An entire change of programme is promised, and among the most entertaining and startling feats will be the "Comic Masks" and the terrific flight of little "All Right" from the proscenium to the back of the dress circle. As the troupe will positively close their entertainments on Wednesday evening, those who have not yet been to see them should avail themselves of the opportunity while it lasts.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

James S. Hamlin made an information on Friday against Ei en Henderson, for larceny. The prosecutor resides at No. 26 Wainut street, and the defendant was a servant girl in his employ. Friday morning about nine o'clock, while the deponent was at work and while his wife was out at a store, the defendant, it is alleged, broke open the drawers and ransacked the house, stealing four costly dresses a pair of gaiters and a quantity of jewelry, about. In one of the drawers she broke open were promissory notes of eight or ten of the defendant's, which were left undisturbed. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Ellen, but could not yet be served.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Mrs. Barbara Eichbaum, a resident of Duquesne borough, on Friday made an information against one Lewis Rock, for malicious mischief. In her information, Mrs. Eichbaume alleges that on the 16th inst., she sent her daughter, Elizabeth, to a grocery store for a bag of flour, the latter taking with her a child's carriage, in which to bring it home. While going along Ohio street the defendant, Rock came along on horseback, and maliciously drove his horse over the carriage, smashing it entirely if unfit for use. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

MURDEROUSLY INCLINED.

Richard Woods made information against one Wm. Riddel for threatening to kill him with a stone. The suit was withdrawn on defendant paying costs. The parties reside at Wood's Run.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Mary Shields made information against Elizabeth Clark for threatening to kill her with an ax. The prosecutrix alleges that defendant ran after her with the ax in her hands, and that she (the prosecutrix) had a narrow escape with her life, by running into her father's house and shutting the door after her, and that the defendant knocked the door in. A warrant has been issued. The parties reside in "Dutch alley," near Magee street.

Arrest of an Alleged Horse Thief.

About the 6th inst. a fine black mare was stolen from the pasture of Jacob Rise, of Bullskin township, Fayette county, Pa. A reward of fifty dollars was offered by Mr. Rise, through the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, for the recovers of the mare. On the 12th inst., at Rouseville, Venango county, Pa., Col. J. A. Gibson arrested a man by the name of John Fauber, having in his possession a mare answering the description given in the COMMERCIAL. Gibson immediately telegraphed to Mr. Rise, who in company with officer G. W. Foust, of Connellsville, started at once for Rouseville, where they arrived on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst. Mr. Rise at once identified the mare as being the one stolen from him, and made information against the thief before Esquire Beveridge of Rouseville, who issued a warrant and placed it in the hands of officer Foust, who took the thief into custody. After a hearing the justice committed him to the Franklin jail. Officer Foust was already in the cars with the prisoner, when the Justice from some unaccountable cause, order his release. Mr. Foust not wishing to disobey the orders of the magistrate, yet knowing that the proceedings of the Justice were wrong, started for Franklin. When on his way thither he secured the services of Attorney H. C. Graham of Oil City, who accompanied him, and Mr. Rise, before Judge Lambertson, of Franklin, where an information was made and a warrant issued to the Sheriff of Venango county, authorizing him to arrest and convey the prisoner to Fayette county. The Sheriff placed the warrant in the hands of Deputy's Herpst and Lowry, of Oil City, who on Tuesday morning, 16th inst., succeeded in re-arresting the thief, and immediately turned him over to officer Foust, who left on the first train for Fayette county. Great credit is due to officer Foust for the energy which he displayed in following up this matter to a successful termination under such discouragements.

SEVERE FALL.—On Saturday night a man named Robert A. Smith, while walking along the embankment at the north end of the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny river, missed his footing and fell to the ground below, dislocating his right thigh bone and breaking his right ankle. He was discovered shortly afterwards by a night watchman, and removed to his residence on Pennsylvania Avenue, in the Eight ward. The injured man, who lost an arm during the war, was employed as a private watchman at a manufacturing establishment in this city.

We can but urge invalids and all suffering with any form of disease to hasten and consult the celebrated Indian Herb Doctor, of 114 Liberty street, whose name has now become as familiar as "Household Words," and who will always be remembered as one of the greatest philanthropists and benefactors of the present age. The Doctor has, by his indomitable perseverance in combatting and effectually curing thousands of cases of obstinate chronic complaints, established for himself a reputation which no competition can efface nor opposition tarnish. Nearly every disease to which the human system is subject seems to give way under his treatment, and to which the following lines appear applicable:

The deaf shall hear, the trembling limb be strong,
And groans of anguish mellow into song;
The fetters of the mourner's heart be riven,
Shall loudly play, or smiling sink to rest.

Deafness Cured.

Editor Commercial—DEAR SIR—I made known through the columns of your paper in October last that Dr. Aborn had restored my hearing and removed a constant disagreeable buzzing noise from my ears, by one operation, in five minutes time, without cutting, probing or producing a particle of pain. It gives me a peculiar pleasure in restating the fact, and that the cure is permanent. I cheerfully state that the Doctor, apart from his extraordinary, skill is a gentleman of the highest order. Not like many I consulted previous to calling on him, he makes no extravagant promises for the purpose of inducing patients to place themselves under his treatment. Having given indubitable evidence of his skill, he leaves it to the patient to decide whether or not he shall have his services, which a reasonable person certainly will appreciate. My residence is in Jefferson county, Pa., when I am city of Pittsburgh, I stop at the St. Clair Hotel.

A grateful patient,
HENRY BROWN.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!!—Messrs. Campbell, Stoner & Co., Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, are selling Carriages of the most superior construction and finish, at prices which defy competition. Call and examine.

Change of Agency.

"NEW YORK, July 6, 1867.—We hereby notify the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have transferred the Agency for the sale of our Pianos from Messrs. Hoffman, Hoene & Co., to Mr. C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street. Mr. Mellor will furnish our Pianos at the same prices as they are sold at our Warerooms.

"DECKER BROS."

From the above the public will know that hereafter the Decker Bro.'s Pianos are only to be found at Mr. Mellor's warerooms. Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano, should not fail to examine the Deckers'.

ROAD WAGONS at Messrs. Campbell, Stoner & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn Street. Call and examine.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them Manufactory, No. 357 Liberty street.

TO FIND EVERYTHING THAT YOU REQUIRE in Chinaware, Queensware, Silverware, Table Ware, Fine Table Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Vases, Table Mats, etc., you have only to go to R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

IF IT IS THROWN IN YOUR TEETH that you don't keep your dental apparatus in proper trim, it is your own fault, for all the world knows that you ought to do so by using that matchless vegetable dentifrice, SOZODONT. MWTHS

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!! BUGGIES!!!—Messrs. Campbell, Stoner & Co., Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, are selling Buggies of the most superior construction and finish, at prices which defy competition. Call and examine.

BERTELLE & MILLER, Practical Plumbers, No. 250 Ohio street, Allegheny.

BAROUCHES! BAROUCHES!! BAROUCHES!!! Messrs. Campbell, Stoner & Co., Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn Street, are selling Barouches of the most superior construction and finish, at prices which defy competition. Call and examine.

SAYS THE PROPRIETOR of the Quaker City Laundry: "There is nothing like Dobbins's Electric Soap. I have tried every other. This can't be equaled."

WELL WORTH READING.—Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion; to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed, let them try HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite, and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics. Its effects are instantaneous. It does not require weeks of dosing before its virtues are realized. Thousands sit down to their meals void of appetite, eating because others eat. The food thus forced into the stomach does positive harm. Instead of strengthening the system it engenders a variety of ailments, which end in confirmed dyspepsia. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken regularly before meals will prevent all this.

DIED:

DONALDSON—Sabbath, July 21, at one o'clock A. M., BRADY W., twin son of John C. and Annie W. C. Donaldson, aged two years, six months and twenty one days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Belmont street, below Gas Works, Allegheny City, at half past three o'clock, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LONG—At 7 A. M., Sabbath, July 21st, 1867, MATTIE FIELD, only child of Edward P. and Sarah P. Long, aged two years and seven months.

The friends are requested to attend the funeral at three P. M., on MONDAY, from the residence of Samuel A. Long, corner of Rebecca and Beaver streets, Manchester.

WHEELER & WILSON
AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.
No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ROSSTON'S
INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.
GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,
HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
GAS PIPE,
For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
HAMMERED IRON FOR
OIL WELL TOOLS.
WAREHOUSE:
98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.,
mh21 49 PITTSBURGH, PA.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.-M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
115 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
Government Securities.
SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 20, 1867.

The week closes on an increasingly easy money market. The demand for loans is not apparently as great as it was when discounts were hard to obtain. Business is at the usual stand incident to the midsummer season. The advance in oil has infused someanimation into the crude oil market, which is likely soon to be felt in other departments of trade. Dealers, however, are dubious of the permanency of the rise, and seem to regard it as a mere "spirt" that may collapse as suddenly as it has begun; there are others, who may be just as well informed, who hold that the rise is a legitimate one and will be maintained. It would be a most gratifying event and would contribute largely to the financial strength and safety of very many enterprising parties who